Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 29. BOMBAY: JULY 16, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

PITY THE POOR

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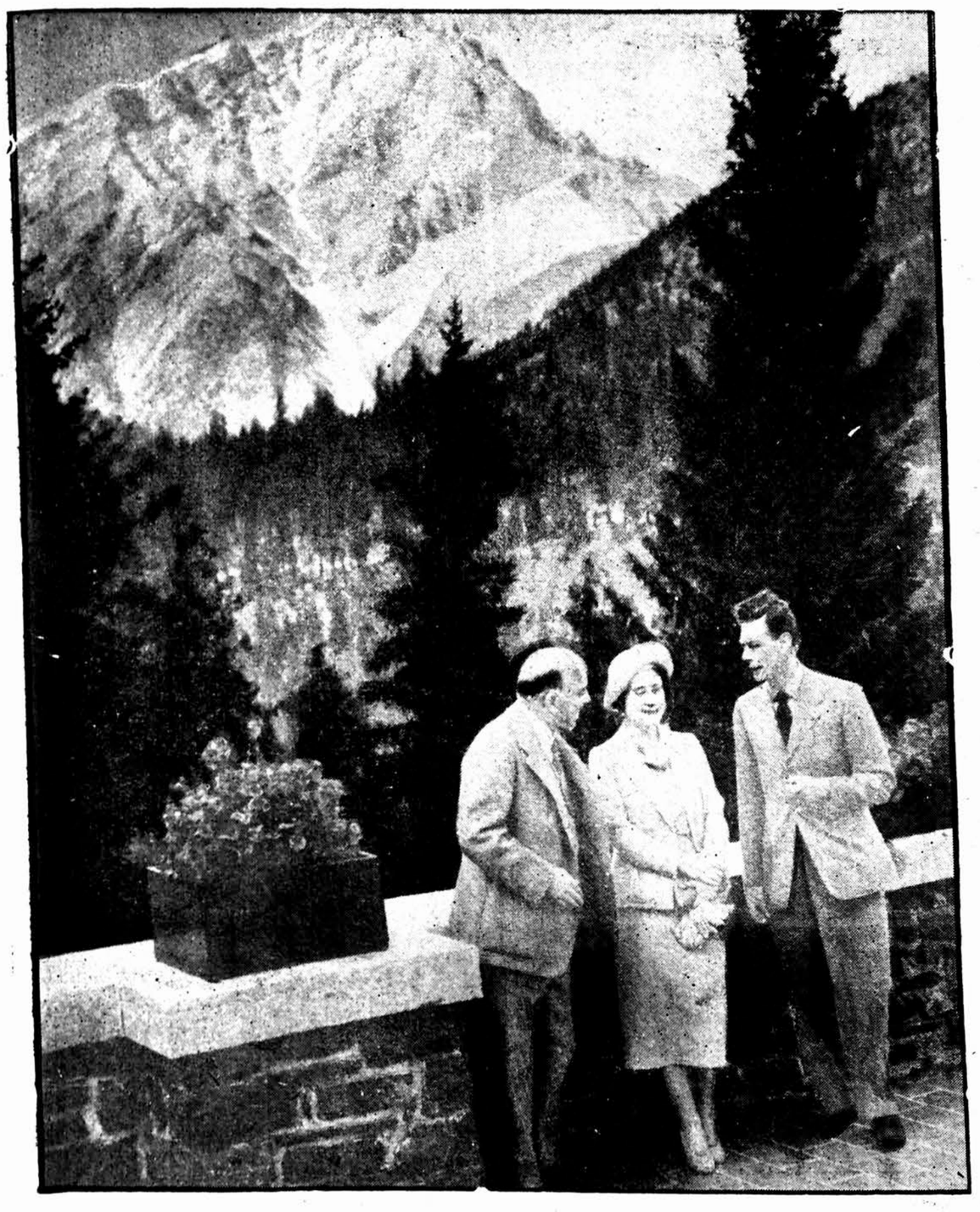

General Gamelin, the French C.-in-C. who is expected to be appointed as the supreme head of the British-French armies in the event of war.

(Left) The King & Queen with Mr. MacKenzie King on the terrace of the famous Banff Spring Hotel in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

Clenched Fists greetings to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek during a visit to Chungking.

I. R. A. outrage on the Midland Bank, London.

King Carol and Crown Prince Michael inspecting the "Strajers", a Rumanian National Youth Organisation during a grand parade in Bucharest. Note the uniforms.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

Telegrams: "Chronicle".
Post Box 522

Telephone No. 22037
Registered No. B. 1065

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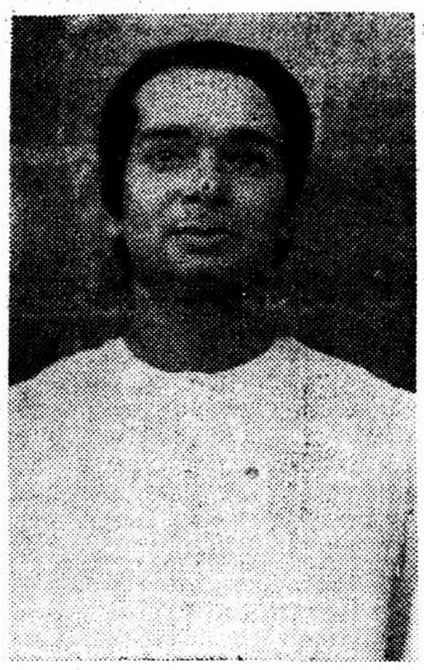
BOMBAY: JULY 16, 1939.

UDAY SHANKAR SAYS:

ARTISTS KNOW ONLY ONE GOD-ART



Uday Shankar

IN his inaugural address at the newly founded art centre at Almora, Uday Shankar, the well-known exponent of Indian dancing, impressed upon his colleagues the need of dedicating their entire lives to their mission. His words will be read with profit by artists and laymen alike.

Music and dancing cast a spell on me from my very childhood. But I never got a proper scope nor the necessary encouragement from my elders and guardians. So I tried to bring out in painting all the glory and charm of music and dance movements evoked. It was not till 1920 that I got the real opportunity of appearing on the stage in London playing on several Indian instruments, arranging magical tricks and giving few dance items.

When I try to think of it, I cannot help being amused at the imperfect and the farcical aspect of the whole performance. Luckily I was even then cognisant of the imperfections although the flattering press reports and congratulations from my friends made me feel very happy at that age.

I tried to know more, but my only source of information happened to be the sculptures in the museums and books on Indian paintings and sculptures with the minimum asset of practical steps and movements gleaned from a not too extensive observation in India and that too more or less surreptitiously acquired.

Inspiration From Pavlova

When I joined Anna Pavlova in 1923 I had improved in my imagination, and got a great experience from the opportunity of arranging the ballets for her. Movements and their logical sequence flashed so intimately and vividly before my eyes while I taught the girls for the ballet and Pavlova for her part of Radha, and this was a great experience for me. I got inspiration from Pavlova's work and her great personality. For the first time I saw what real work meant, and how much practice and study was needed before even a talented dancer like Anna Pavlova required to attain her greatness.

I left Pavlova and went about impelled by an unaccountable force and a tremendous urge to dance. It will sound funny, but at that period I saw every movement of a graceful girl, a prancing horse or a wriggling snake as a real dance. The beautiful statues all seemed to come gradually back to life and move in such grace and rhythm as I gazed at them, revealing to me an age which seemed so familiar. Their movements were all in keeping with their costumes and grace.

Gradually I worked hard and composed several dances with which I had quite a success at the Exposition International des Arts Decorations of 1925 in Paris. Indra, Gandharva, Sword, Dagger and Nuptial dances etc., were my first creations, many of which I have since discontinued dancing.

Problem Of Music

It was a great day for me when I received calls from theatres, and toured with different partners and finally Simkie all over Europe. But while dancing on the stage I always felt a craving for something always lacking. Ultimately, I found that it was the strength of proper music which I needed.

In those times I used to compose the melody for the dances which were orchestrated for Western instruments It was a much simpler affair compared to our present tours We had to pack up our few costumes and go to the theatre, hand over the music to the orchestra and rehearse a few times before the performance. You can well imagine what my musical compositions were. but I am, all the same, thankful to this experience which taught me how to adjust music to the requirements of dance to give the proper effects so that music and dance might blend to heighten the ultimate effect.

But although I did attain something in respect of effects, I missed very badly the strength of the Indian drums, cymbals, gongs and the melody coming out of the Indian instruments.

Back To India

I came back to India after ten years full of enthusiasm to study and learn more. But I met with great difficulties and discouragement. Although many welcomed me, others pulled me down saying that I had almost no footwork or what I did was European, in spite of the fact that I had never taken any lesson in European dancing.

I went South where I saw the Tanjore dances and the Kathakali performances which gave me a great joy and moved me considerably. For the first time it was revealed to me that my wild dreams were not mere hallucinations, for gods did actually walk on earth, and movements of unwonted beauty heightened by effects of syncopated music did still exist in India.

The sentiments and moods were expressed in such marvellous and natural strength that in these few months I received a great inspiration for and faith in my work. I collected my troupe, of which most of you are to-day present in this studio and hastened back to Paris. There we worked hard and I am really thankful to you and others who had helped me to obtain the success that came our way. But we had still a lot to do and mere applause was not enough.

The difficulties of getting proper training in dancing and the impossibility of finding all the useful materials at one place awakened in me the need of starting a Centre. Fifteen years back my father had proposed to start an institution of this sort in Geneva which would include religion, philosophy and metaphysics besides art. Ever since it had been my dream to achieve this aim, although I wished to come to India and establish it here.

Great Impetus

In Dartington Hall, Devonshire, I received a great impetus and encouragement, and friends of India and her artistic heritage in America lent a great support to my idea to go ahead with the scheme. It was while at Dartington Hall that the practical aspect of my project was in a great measure shaped.

My own desire of carrying the discoveries in the field of artistic attainments to the masses and the increasing use of art in life of the urban communities to the villagers in rural areas bound by traditions and age-old customs, was already being tried and experimented upon at Dartington Hall. There I had the opportunity of seeing more intimately the work of Michael Chekhov which awoke a great response in me, as his ideal and method of approach although new to Europe, are essentially the same as we have had in India.

I went to Bali and Java where the simple and complete co-ordination between musicians and dancers struck me. I imagine that India in her days of artistic glory must have been like this beautiful island There was music and dance inherent in them, coming out of them, raising their quivering bodies and vivacious eyes to the plane of a vibrating medium of supreme expression.

I came back again to India with a great hope and joy to start the Centre. Fortunately after a little wandering I came here to Almora and ever since my first visit I have been captivated with the beautiful hills and snows, and the peacefulness which pervades the place. I do not know how it appeals to some of you, but to me it gives a great inspiration and strength.

Artists' Duty

Now I want you to feel why we are here. so far away from our homes, spending so much money. I have talked to you many times over our aims and our duties, but I see that many of you are still just groping. We can all dance and play, and with good teachers from different parts we can improve quite a lot. But for that we need not have come over here. I want to see that fire in you, the greatness that is latent in each of you. I often see it flicker and die out.

You have observed how Guru Shankaran Namboodry of Travancore sits and watches our exercises. He does not speak nor act, but there emanates something from him. It is this radiation which you must get. Your intellect needs inspiration to continue to be alive, and

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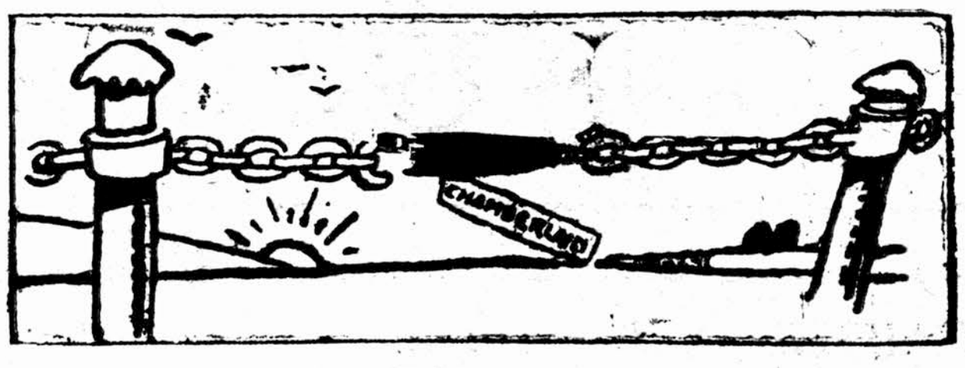
"From Our Own Correspondent"

What do those words convey to the average newspaper reader? Read what one of the tribe writes about his work in the following article in the "News Chronicle", which is distinguished for its foreign news service.



The Weakest Link in the Peace Chain.

Sympathise with the man whose job is that of foreign correspondent of a British newspaper, at a time of persistent international crisis. Sympathise with him, but applaud him, too. He is performing a task of immense responsibility with courage, resource, discretion and unremitting labour.

He can make no plans: they may—probably will—be altered even as he makes them. He lives not from day to day, but from hour to hour. He can arrange neither to dine with a friend, nor even to cover an important engagement in his own territory with certainty; for so swift is the tempo of events, so vast the field he must keep under his eye, he may be sent hurtling by train, 'plane, car, or ship to some new and unexpected focal point hundreds of miles away.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

British capitalist: "Nothing doing!

"I'd rather be a Nazi!"

In Ruritania

Even in normal times, the job is not easy. Picture for a moment a foreign correspondent domiciled in a foreign capital. He has a flat, perhaps, in which he has installed his wife and child if he is a family man.

His territory is Ruritania: all that happens there—politics, social events, military movements, religious outbreaks, murders, strikes. He reads or scans all the local newspapers and must keep abreast, too, of the happenings chronicled in the newspapers of other countries, notably Britain.

He must be able infallibly to spot just what story to relay to London; just as much, he must be able at a glance to discount a story occupying columns of the local press as being of no more than local interest.

Once a day invariably—often more—he must telephone to London to report and to obtain instructions. He books his call and, in the London office of the Foreign Editor a light flashes to announce by its colour just who is waiting to speak to him.

Red means Paris, green for Berlin, blue for Rome, yellow for the other capitals of Europe. A system of wiring in the London office enables the correspondent to dictate his story to a shorthand-telephonist or a dictaphone while the Foreign Editor and the Editor can listen-in to him as he speaks.

Routine Work

He may well be asked to call back in an hour with a half-column on the President's speech; asked for a confidential report on troop movements at the frontier; and instructed to confirm (or deny) a rumour that has reached London via Tokyo that Prince Chichibu and Count Ciano are to meet the Ruritanian Generalissimo in the Ruritanian capital.

That is just the 'routine' work of a foreign correspondent. It goes on when in sober—and desirable—truth it is "All Quiet on the Western Front." Now see what is likely to happen to-day: the fantastic life that has recently come to be almost routine for these men.

David Scott is the senior News Chronicle Correspondent in Paris.

On Maundy Thursday he set off for Albania. On Good Friday he was in Rome and preparing to cross the Adriatic into Mussolini's latest conquest. But he was diverted almost as he travelled. He went first to Belgrade, then to Zagreb.

Last year Vernon Bartlett went by air the whole way to China—ten days of it. Bartlett loathes air travel, but he is perpetually travelling by air.

Recently Philip Jordan went to Gibraltar. He flew to Marseilles at an hour's notice.

His schedule called for him to catch a certain ship. He had just half-an-hour between landing at the airport to getting aboard. If the machine had been a few minutes late; if there had been a shortage of taxis or a bad traffic block, he would have missed his connection. As it was, Jordan got aboard as the sailors were preparing to haul the gangway on deck.

Checking It Up

These are random examples. Correspondents in France at least are hampered by no official interference. There is no "official" likelihood that they will be fed with false information.

Every practised journalist will, of course, "check up" on every story to ensure that his report is true! But if a journalist is accredited to a State whose general policy is anti-democratic, and in which everything is subject to a rigid censorship combined with highly-coloured propaganda, his task becomes even more onerous. He knows everyone, but can trust very few.

In his mind, like lions in every path, a number of questions are ever-present, whenever a major political story breaks.

Say, for example, that one of his contacts says: "The Ruritanian Navy is sailing to the Dardanelles on a secret mission." Automatically, the following thoughts flash into his brain:

"Is it true"? He knows the Ruritanian Admiralty will probably refuse information or answer in "diplomatic terms"—saying nothing, or lying. He must still discover the facts before sending a story.

"How best can the information be sent"? His telephone is almost certainly tapped; his telegrams may be even more easily reported to the Ruritanian Secret Police. A letter takes too long in transit. A code is (a) clumsy, and (b) may arouse the very suspicions it is the journalist's business to allay.

Sometimes code is possible. It was William Forrest, "News Chronicle" Special Correspondent who has done wonders of reporting from Spain, who once sent a perfectly "bona fide" dispatch with the instruction to the London office of the newspaper for which he was then working that the "paragraphs should be kept in their precise order and great care should be taken with the capitals." He telephoned it under the Censor's ears; and the initials of the paragraphs, strung together, spelled out the message: "THE GOVERNMENT HAS FLED"—actually the flight from Madrid to Valencia.

Weighty Questions

There are other questions to be answered before any given story is sent:

"What will be the effect if the story gets through"? Will the story, in fact, queer the correspondent's pitch with the Government or with his contact? And, if so, is the story important enough to risk it?

"Ought the information to be sent"? The correspondent must visualise the effect of his story in print at home. It might create a scare, precipitate a crisis—perhaps needlessly. It might react adversely on the policy pursued by his own country.

And there is yet another question: "will publication hazard the liberty, perhaps the life of his informant"?

These questions must be answered—correctly—by apparently snap judgment: that smooth, almost intuitive judgment of the skilled, trained man.

Personal Factor

All the time there is a supernumary strain: how fares his wife in an alien city? His children? And if he is anxious about them, they certainly are about him.

A minor but ever-present strain comes from competition of his colleagues and rivals. Is he missing anything?

Ultimately, there is the risk of expulsion, imprisonment, even of death.

It is dangerous, these days, to tell the truth.

So, whenever you see at the head of an article "From Our Own Correspondent" or "From Our Special Correspondent" beside the name of some foreign city, and you are tempted to envy "these chaps who write half-a-column a day and travel with all expenses paid at swank hotels to all the place 'I' want to see"—next time you wish you had such a job, just think for an instant whether you would care to spend your life under the burden of responsibility and strain of—Our Own Correspondent.

A LOT AT ONCE

France to England: "Palestine ..... the Far East ....., and now trodden on in Moscow. It's really too much all at once, you poor thing!"

—"Der Angriff," Berlin.

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Consumers' Co-operation In U.S.S.R.

IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SOCIALIST STATE

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Prior to October 1935 the consumers' co-operation in the U.S.S.R. accommodated the toilers both in town and country. The victory of the collective farm system in the village, which resulted in the unprecedented rise of prosperity and cultural requirements of the masses of peasants, set a task before the co-operative organisations to extend the work among the village population. It was necessary to improve considerably the co-operative trade in the village in order to meet better the growing needs and requirements of collective farmers.

As a result from October 1935 the consumers' co-operative movement focussed its attention on the work in the village, the service of urban population being wholly delivered to the organisations of state trade, which by that time played a decisive part in the supply of toilers of the town.

Consumers' co-operation in the U.S.S.R. plays a very big part in socialist construction. It is the chief channel through which the industrial goods are brought to the village and the most important link in the goods turnover between socialist town and country. Socialist industry supplies co-operatives with goods according to plan on the basis of special contracts. The co-operation plays also a big role in the purchase of agricultural produce.

The Pyramid

In 1938 there were in the U.S.S.R. 24,000 co-operatives which embraced 37,000,000 members. The basic type of a co-operative is the rural consumers' society, which has on average 4-5 shops.

Rural consumers' societies are united in district associations. There were in 1938 2,749 of such associations.

District associations are united in their turn in regional territory and republican co-operative associations.

All the consumers' co-operatives of the USSR are directed by the Zentrosoyouz (The Central Consumers' Co-operative Association).

The consumers' co-operation is a mass voluntary organisation. All the organs of administration and control of the consumers' co-operation are to be elected by its members of their representatives. The members of the co-operatives hear and discuss reports on the activity of their co-operative at meetings called regularly.

In December 1938 the consumers' co-operation of the USSR had 143,887 shops, 35,215 stalls and stands, 53,260 stores.

Growing Turnover

The turnover of consumers' co-operation is growing from year to year. In 1935 the retail turnover of consumers' co-operation constituted 15,400,000,000 roubles, in 1936—23,200,000,000 roubles, in 1937, 28,500,000,000 roubles and in 1938 (for 11 months)—30,300,000,000 roubles. It should be pointed out that during 1935-1938 the prices on basic goods in the turnover of the consumers' co-operation were greatly lowered.

The co-operation increases from year to year the number of its shops in order to meet better the growing needs of toilers. The basic types of shops are district departmental stores in district centers and rural departmental stores in large villages for the service of the population of neighbouring villages. On January 1st 1939 there were 2555 district departmental stores and 7,777 rural. There are also in district centres 844 specialised shops of cultural goods.

In addition the consumers' co-operation organises specialised shops of fancy goods, perfumery, domestic utensils, grocery and children's goods. There are at present about 2,000 specialised shops.

The rural consumers' co-operative associations conduct a large amount of work to serve the collective farmers directly on the field during sowing and harvesting works, hay mowing, etc. For this purpose pedling stalls in fields, etc., have been widely organised.

Distribution Centre

The wholesale trade of the consumers' co-operation is concentrated in 366 bases (distribution centres).

The majority of bases (217) are universal. The rest—149—are specialised bases (out of them 76 bases of cultural goods). These bases supply the trade of the consumers' co-operation with goods, which cannot be bought directly by rural co-operatives.

The work of the consumers' co-operation in the sphere of bread-baking which was not widely used formerly in the village, has considerably risen recently. In 1938 the consumers' co-operation had about 20,000 bakeries which baked 17,383 tons of bread in a shift. In 1935 there were altogether 5,000 bakeries. The number of workers in bakeries of the consumers' co-operation exceeded 100,000 people on January 1st, 1938.

If in 1935 the bakeries of the consumers' co-operation baked mostly ordinary rye bread, now the bread baking from high quality flour has greatly increased. It is sufficient to say that in 1937 there was baked over 2,750,000 tons of high quality bread.

Co-operative Stores vans go about the villages distributing goods at the doors of the peasants.

Public Feeding

The consumers' co-operation attained considerable successes in public feeding. Two or three years ago, public feeding in the village just began to develop. Now, the consumers' co-operation possesses 976 restaurants, 3,956 dining-rooms, 1,091 tea-rooms, 781 buffets, stalls, etc. In 1935 the turnover in public feeding constituted 544,600,000 roubles, in 1937—1,080,700,000 roubles, in 1938—1,290,000,000 roubles.

The consumers' co-operation makes big wholesale purchases in the village. The total sum of purchases grew up in 1937 2.3 times as compared with 1935 and has reached a sum of 2,600,000,000 roubles. The proportion of purchases of the consumers' co-operation to the general purchases constituted in 1937 over 55 per cent on potatoes, 37 per cent—vegetables, 45 per cent—live-stock, 38 per cent—eggs, 40 per cent—wool, 44 per cent—leather raw materials, etc.

Purchases are made by rural consumers' co-operatives.

The consumers' co-operation has its own transport: about 21,500 trucks and 70,000 horses.

The funds of the consumers' co-operation are drawn from shares of the members of co-operatives,

(Continued On Page 55)

Open-air Village Co-operative Stores.

Berbek, Brigadier of the collective farm "Luchafer Rosh", who reecived the "Order of Lenin", being congratulated by collective farmers.

Phrenology

-Why It Is Wrong

By Prof. J. B. S. HALDANE

More than a century ago Gall tried to found a science of phrenology. Various parts of the brain were supposed to preside over different functions.

For example, there were regions concerned with language, love, reverence and so forth. What is more, he thought that the shape of the brain could be determined by feeling the outside of the head. So if your "bump" of veneration was well-developed you would be full of reverence, and so on.

This was, at the time, a valuable idea, because it helped people to believe that the mind depended on the brain. And the language centre was rightly located in a region whose injury causes difficulty in speaking.

Hollow Theory

However, you cannot determine the shape of the brain at all accurately from feeling the outside of the skull. For example, inside the forehead there are hollows in the skull containing air. And if these are well-developed, a man may have a bulging forehead without much brain behind it.

Moreover, the brain does not work in the simple way which phrenologists believe. Some parts have fairly straightforward functions, for example, the part concerned with vision. But even a skilled movement, and much more a thought involves the co-operation of a great many parts.

The dialectical principle on which the nervous system works, was discovered by an English doctor of the 19th century called Hughlings Jackson.

He noticed that when a part of the brain was damaged, two things might happen. One is loss of function, for example, inability to move the hand, or to see objects on one's right-hand side. The other is release of function, that is to say increased activity in some direction.

For example, in old age many people got a stroke of paralysis, or apoplexy. But involuntary movements, especially of the hands, are about as common.

Control Of Feelings

Just the same applies to feelings. In the inside of the brain there is a part called the thalamus, which is concerned, among other things, with pain and bodily pleasure.

Generally it is partly controlled by the outer, more recently evolved, part of the brain. But if this control is relaxed, its functions are exaggerated.

If the fibres uniting the thalamus to the parts of the new brain concerned in sensation are destroyed by a burst blood-vessel or an abscess, the patient cannot locate a touch at all exactly on the opposite side of his body.

But what the sensation loses in quality it gains in quantity. If the patient puts his foot to the ground he may feel "as if he were treading on tintacks"; mild heat appears as burning, and so on.

On the other hand a hot water bottle at just the right temperature "makes me feel happy all over", as one patient put it.

Six Levels

Very roughly, we may distinguish six levels in the nervous system, each partly controlled by the higher parts.

Our intestines, and some other organs, have their own private nervous system, and will carry out regular movements when uncontrolled by the brain.

If we kill a rabbit and put a bit of its gut in warm water of the right composition with oxygen, it will soon start moving, and passing half-digested food along. If we put a pin in it, the gut will contract in such a way that the pin moves with the blunt end forwards. In fact, our guts have about as much claim as a sea-anemon or a jelly-fish to possess mind or intelligence.

The spinal cord, if isolated from the brain, will carry out reflex movements, such as withdrawing a leg if pinched, or scratching. These reflex actions form the basis, as it were, of a good many voluntary actions, the spinal cord being regulated by the brain. The third level is the lowest part of the brain, concerned with breathing, heart regulation, digestion, and so on.

The next level, in the mid-brain, is concerned with posture—for example, standing, and simple activities like walking. It also contains the centres for sleep, temperature regulation, and other functions.

Then comes the thalamus, concerned with pleasure, pain, and some simple emotions, such as rage. And this in turn is controlled by the main mass of the brain, which is needed for detailed sensation, skilled movement, and thought.

Of course, the distinction is not quite so sharp as I have described it. We can get a good idea of how two levels interact by noticing what happens when we speak. When we are at rest the breathing is regular. The breathing centre carries on without higher control.

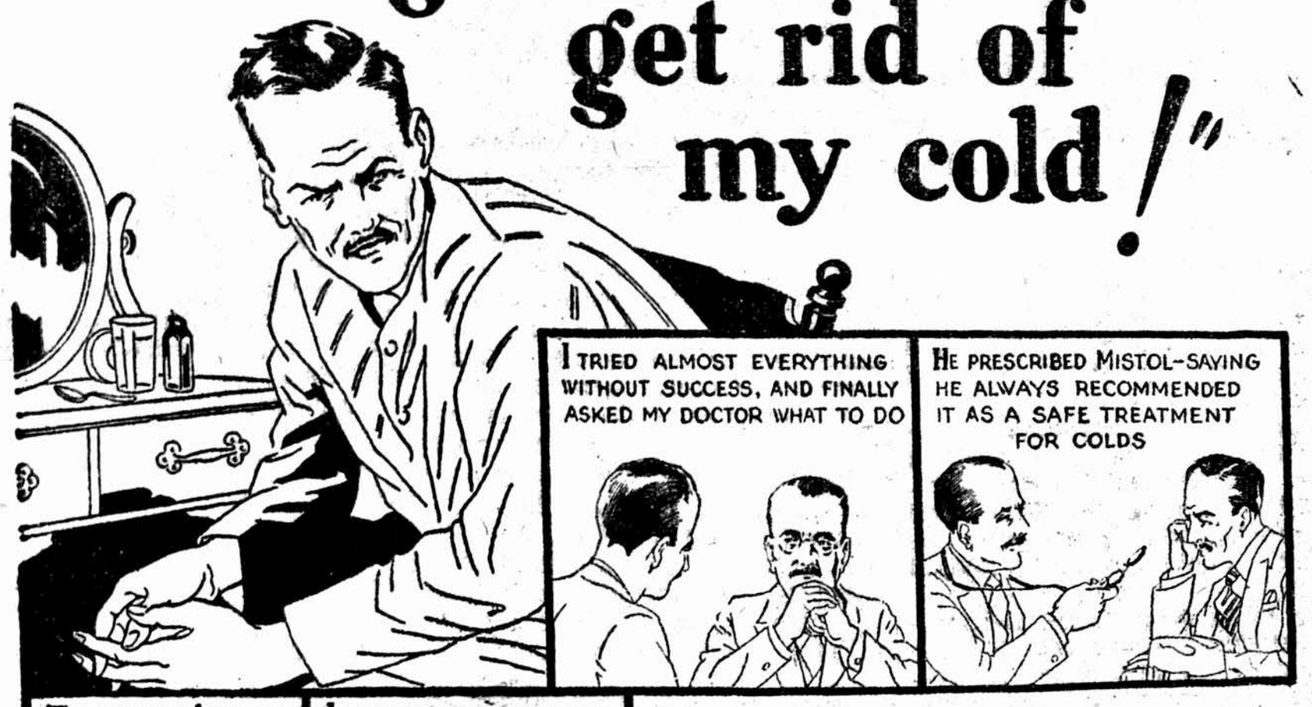
Mystery Of Thought

So with thought; it involves many parts of the brain at once.

Some people think largely with unspoken words, others with visual imagery, others with imagined muscular movement. But the more we can co-ordinate the different parts of our brain, the better we think.

We are only at the very beginning of a scientific study of thought. Such a study involves not only psychological study, but also the recording of electrical events in the brain, and a study of the dead brains, both of exceptional men, such as Lenin, and of lunatics and others whose thought processes have broken down.

"I thought I would never get rid of my cold!"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WHAT A RELIEF! AT LAST, I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
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"Call your husband if you like, Lady—he's the little bloke who told me yesterday to go away or he'd call his wife."

The Czech Epic

THE REPUBLIC, FOUNDED BY MASARYK. IS LIVING YET IN THE HEARTS OF ITS PEOPLE. IT WILL MAKE ITS EXISTENCE FELT AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY

By L. H. Robbins

IN 1914 Czecho-Slovakia did not exist. In that year, however, began a series of events as dramatic as any in history, culminating in the creation of the country; a democratic nation made up of small Slav lands—Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia—that for centuries had borne the alien yoke of Austria-Hungary.

In 1939 Czecho-Slovakia does not exist; the hopeful little republic has been invaded and dismembered. But there are signs that history will repeat itself; that the stirring creative events of 1914-19 may once more be expected, and that Czecho-Slovakia will live again.

Twenty-five years ago the Czecho-Slovak National Council, a world-wide organization, was created by Thomas G. Masaryk, Eduard Benes and Milan Stefanik to unite the Czechs and the Slovaks of the earth in the struggle for the liberty of their homelands. To-day that council is again at work. It was revived at a mass meeting here in March, after Hitler had scrapped the Munich agreement. Since then it has reappeared in a score of other American cities, in European centers and in lands as far away as Australia and South Africa. Again it is rallying all Czechs and Slovaks and rousing world opinion to support their effort.

"We Want Benes"

For spiritual leadership the rescue movement looks naturally to the last of the former leaders left, Dr. Benes, who, this year, is teaching at the University of Chicago. Though no longer President of his country, and though, as a visitor here, he refrains from political activity, he still wears the mantle of Masaryk; he is still the spokesman for a people who, under the guns of an oppressor, cannot speak for themselves.

He has said: "The independence of Czecho-Slovakia was not crushed; it continues, it lives, it exists." At the dedication of the Czecho-Slovak Pavilion at the New York World's Fair he declared that the coming of liberty for the Czech people was inevitable. "The dictatorial regime can rule the country temporarily, but it cannot kill the spirit of the people. . . . . Freedom in Europe will be re-established for all nations and States, perhaps sooner than is generally expected."

His compatriots count on him. Travellers leaving Prague, where the Benes name is verboten by the usurpers, hear the whispered plea, "Bring Eduard back with you", and on a great rock overlooking that Nazi-ridden capital is painted, by night, "We don't want your pfennigs! We want Benes" His people expect him to do again what he did for them at the time of the World War.

When that war began, Professor Masaryk and his young disciple, Benes, reasoned, from their study of history, that the defeat of degenerate and inept Austria might be expected. They saw, too, that the long-suffering Czechs and their neighbours, in order to win liberation in the possible break-up of the empire, would have to rise in active opposition to Vienna. "We could not be passive in so great an hour."

Legacy Of War

They assembled a "Maffia" of eight or ten anti-Austrian leaders in Prague as the nucleus of a revolution. Masaryk's name was on the Government list for arrest when, past 60 and with scanty means, he escaped to Italy, resolved to redeem his people or spend the rest of his life in exile. The head of the Czech Liberals in the Austrian Parliament, he was to be, till the end of the war, the only Czecho-Slovak political leader abroad.

Benes stayed behind to organize a system of communications, and then, one jump ahead of the police, followed his chief across the frontier. "Work with him," Masaryk wrote, "was easy and efficient. There was little need to talk. Politically and historically, he was so well trained that a word was enough."

They supported themselves through the four-year ordeal, Benes in Paris, with his savings, Masaryk in London, with his earnings from teaching and writing. Even after money for the cause began to flow from their American colonies, Masaryk rode on buses—"taxi or motor I could not afford."

Their lands were scarcely known to Western Europe or to Russia. The problems of small oppressed minorities meant little to the great nations fighting for life. And the exiles represented no responsible body at home; they were just two professors in a day of militarists. But the scholars of the world knew Masaryk and gave ear to him.

Unceasing Propaganda

In France, England, America, the Czech and Slovak colonists were demonstrating against Austria and anxious for their friends in the homeland, amid the war-time persecutions there, and their sons were enlisting in the armies of the Allies. "If only we had an army of our own!" said Masaryk.

The two apostles of freedom, with young Stefanik and the few other patriots that flocked to them, talked up their cause among university men, economists, editors. They "wasted no time on people who merely held official positions". At Geneva Masaryk caught the world's attention with an address on John Huss. At a lecture of his in London on "The Problem of Small Nations", Lord Robert Cecil, in the illness of Prime Minister Asquith, presided.

They wrote for the papers. They founded journals and press bureaus to spread their message. They indulged in no atrocity stories. The news that escaped from Prague contained enough of those: as when Czech soldiers faced firing squads; when Czech students who had heard Masaryk at Geneva were condemned to death, and when women, including Mme. Benes and Masaryk's daughter Alice were imprisoned

Their propaganda was historical, philosophic, and cultural as often as political. It won respect. It convinced Prime Minister Briand and President Wilson. It supplied the Allies with a motive higher than that of merely defeating the Central Powers—the motive of freeing the small peoples of Central and Eastern Europe from age-old bondage.

Eduard Benes

Waiting for the opportunity

National Council

Most of the people at home looked to Russia for deliverance—to Czarist Russia, which had no interest in them and was corrupt and incompetent, as Masaryk knew. When Prague reproached him for "going Western," he replied, "Better to win the help of all the Allies." At home, where prison doors yawned for patriots, the revolution lagged; the people could not easily "de-Austrianize" themselves. And the outside Czechs and Slovaks lacked organization.

Masaryk and Benes invented the Czecho-Slovak National Council and brought the outside patriots into it, with Masaryk its acknowledged world leader. Through Benes's underground channels they encouraged the people at home with news of new friends in Europe and of help coming from America. They welded all Czechdom into one movement in which Prague, Moscow, Paris, Pittsburgh and Chicago were joined.

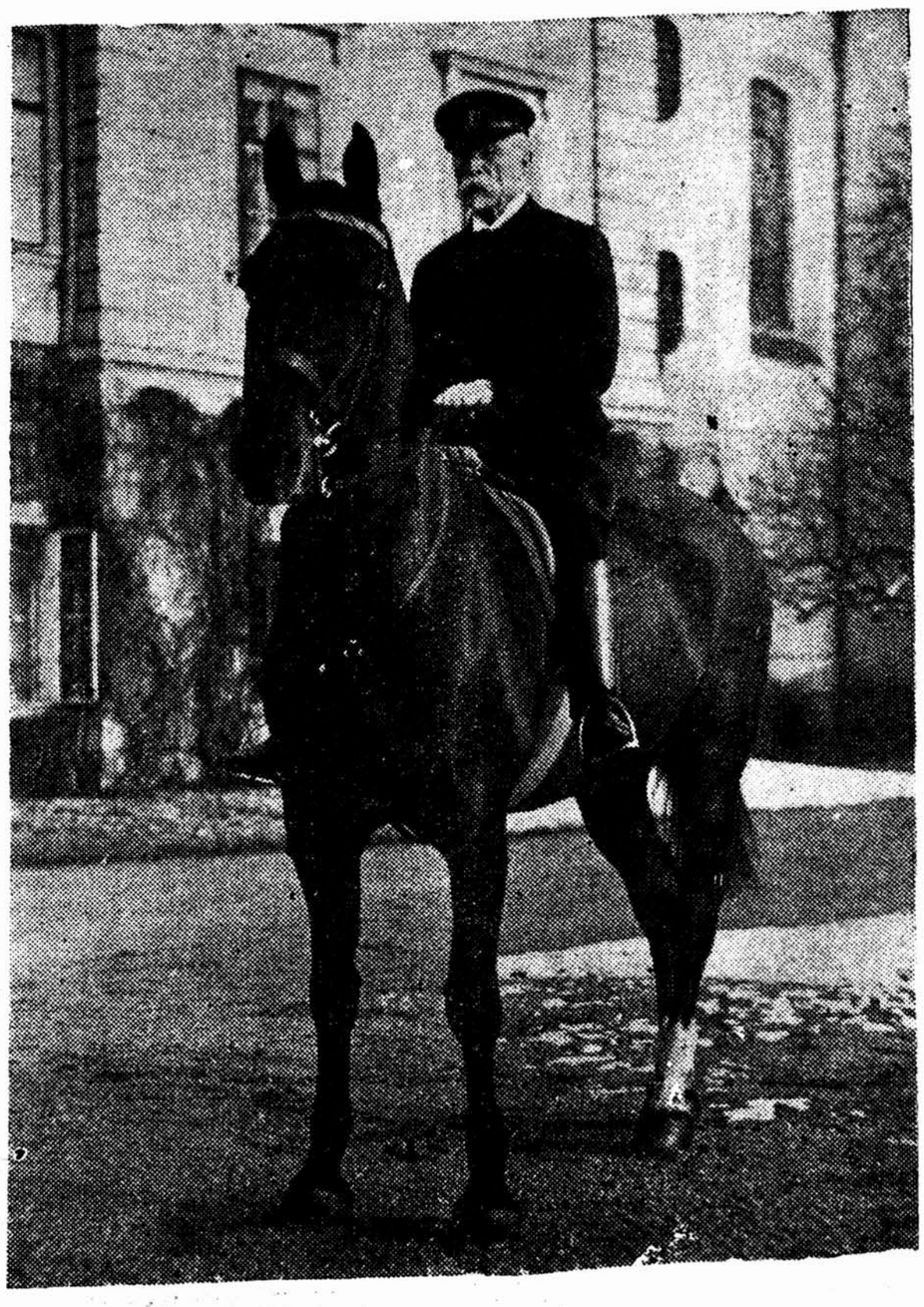
In the United States their American friend, Captain Emanuel Voska, recruited a volunteer intelligence service of eighty persons. It exposed the strike, sabotage and pacifist intrigues of the Central Powers here and in Ireland, England and France. Its revelations brought about the recall of Ambassador Dumba, the expulsion of von Papen and Boy-Ed, the arrest in France of Bolo Pasha.

Aside from such aid, Masaryk and Benes had little to offer to the Allies; their paper country was prostrate under the Austrian military terror. But there were Czech and Slovak prisoners of war, Austrian soldiers who had gone over to the enemy. To organize them into a Czecho-Slovak army that should take its place beside the armies of the Allies was Masaryk's constant thought; then would his land have a standing among the nations and the right, after the war, to sue for independence.

The "Anabasis"

Such a Czech legion appeared in France; but most of the prisoners were in Russia, where the plan was balked by official action and by the quarrels of the Czech colonists. While Benes carried on in Western Europe, Masaryk went to Russia. He found the Czarists cold to his scheme, with no liking

(Continued on Page 54)



Masaryk, who founded the Czech republic.

World News From Across The Seas

George Bernard Shaw has refused to sign the petition to release Frank Ryan, jailed by Franco. Irish Unit leader in the International Brigade, Ryan was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment after capture and is reported seriously ill.

On one of the famous Shavian postcards, G.B.S. wrote:—"I regret to say that I know nothing of Mr. F. R., and cannot honestly sign the petition. I am so old that my knowledge of the political world is somewhat out of date'.'

Mary Pickford and her husband, Buddy Rogers, are now in Paris. from there they will go to Russia.

Mary and Buddy are going to visit several countries. In Moscow they hope to have opportunities to study the technique of Russian studios.

"Hollywood is learning things from English films to-day" says Mary, "and there is no doubt that we also get valuable experience from the Russian studios

British Labour And Soviet

An important change has undergone in the attitude of the British T. U. leaders towards the admission of the Russian unions to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

When the 150 delegates from 26 countries to the triennial congress of the International meet at Zurich in July, the representatives of the British T. U. C. will propose that they be invited to affiliate. Hitherto they had opposed the admission of the Red Unions.

This change of attitude has been actuated by the desire for the speedy fulfilment of an Anglo-Soviet pact.

Sir Walter Citrine will preside over the Zurich Congress. The admission will be qualified by the phrase that the affiliation should be allowed only "on the basis of statutes and rules of the International" Transport House is now prepared to consort with the Russian unions and discuss their conditions after they have been admitted to the fold.

Norway will support British comrades.

* * * *

The Russian Navy in the Far East has been reinforced with units from Odessa, the Black Sea port. It will shortly visit a number of Far East ports for the first time in the last 20 years.

This will be during their manoeuvres, which are to take place very shortly. One of the ports they will call at is Shanghai.

* * * *

The Next War

The next war is going to be an even darker affair for town dwellers of Britain than the Great War. Street lamps are to be extinguished and lights on cars are to be severely restricted.

The only lights that will be seen on the streets will be weak traffic lights, direction indicators and lights on obstruction in the road.

* * * *

Questions in South African Parliament are being asked about the German Consul-General in South West Africa, who told Germans in mandated territory to wait for "rescue" by Hitler.

Demand is being made for revocation of diplomatic recognition of the Consul-General and his removal from the territory.

Negotiations are being conducted, in an informal manner, for the transfer of the headquarters of the League of Nations.

It is believed activities of the League on Swiss territory are becoming more and more difficult. M. Avenol hopes to succeed in transferring the headquarters to Norway.

* * * *

French Indo-China

M. Bonnet is one of those who have changed their views ot opposing the Anglo-Soviet Pact owing to the developments in Tientsin.

He is anxious, like other members of the French Government, about France's position in Indo-China. France has a good army there of Whites and natives. Ammunition factories and airplanes assembly plants are being erected. But the Japanese Navy are the menace.

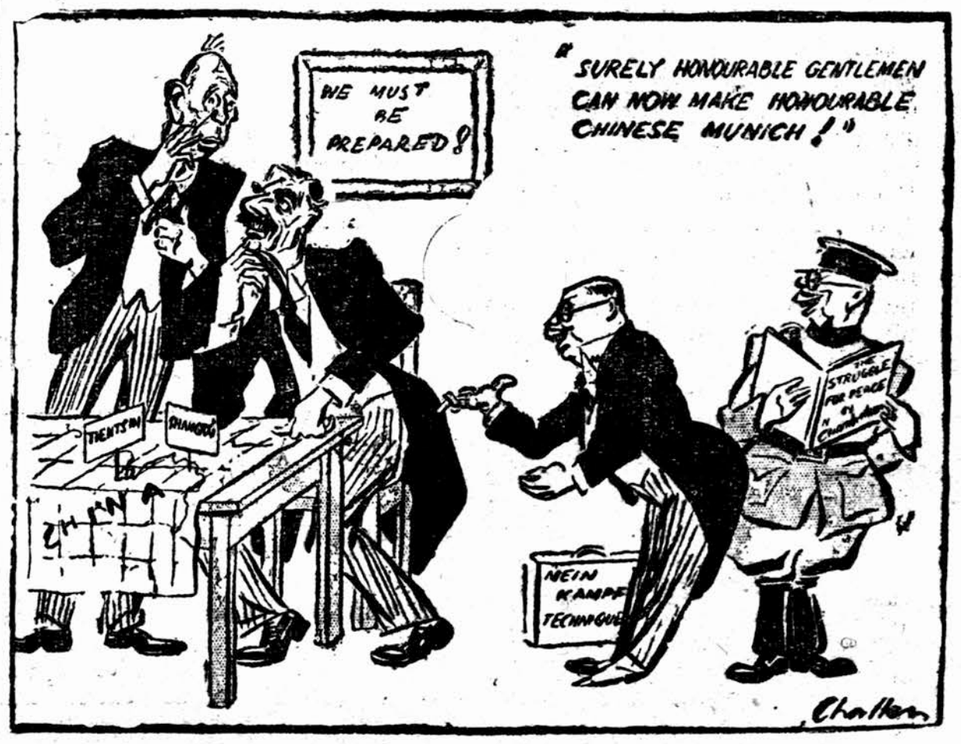
* * * *

The Japanese "Oriental Economist" has been compelled to admit that in North China 450 million Chinese notes are circulating against 200 million Federal Reserve Bank notes.

Fifteen million of these Federal Reserve Bank notes were notes exchanged for Chinese notes which had been withdrawn from circulation. The remainder has been disbursed by Japanese civilians and Japanese troops.

Rift In British Cabinet

A hidden but gentlemanly war has been going on inside the British Cabinet. The clashing



forces are Lord Halifax on one side and Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare on the other.

Simon, Hoare and Co., dislike the idea of an Anglo-Russian pact, which the ex-Viceroy is trying to form. The setback to Halifax's policy caused by Molotov's speech in the Russian Parliament insisting on guarantees to the Baltic States made Simon, Hoare and Co., smile.

But Lord Halifax is proving himself more astute than is generally believed, is not worried by these smiles in the opposite camp.

* * * *

Unless war breaks out in Europe, Chamberlain, his friends whisper, will hold General Election this autumn on Armistice Day—November 11.

The whisper says he has chosen that date for symbolic reasons—Peace, but not before Victory, the victory being, of course, for the Chamberlain's policy of conciliation over that of forceful aggression.

* * * *

J. H. Thomas came out of his shell on June 14. After praising Hitler enthusiastically he called him with equal enthusiasm a "damned fool".

Jimmy was speaking at a London luncheon of the British and North American Luncheon Club. He said that if he were a German he would say without hesitation that the Fuehrer was the greatest German that Germany had ever known.

"Hitler has resuscitated the soul of the German people, who were crushed and trampled down", he opined....."There is something greater than mere material considerations. That does not mean that I think Hitler is a hero. I think he is a damned fool. I think he has missed the boat".

Spanish Gold

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Paris, has returned to his post with instructions from No. 10, Downing Street, to urge M. Daladier to return the £8,000,000 of Spanish gold still in the custody of the Bank of France.

This gold was originally deposited with the Bank of France by the Spanish Republican Government. Under the Berard-Jordana agreement of last March, France was to return it to France.

M. Bonnet is in favour of returning it at once. Other French statesmen fear it will go into the coffers of the Axis and want to hang on to it as a guarantee of Franco's good behaviour.

* * * *

As unusual event took place in a Grand Committee Room at the Houses of Parliament on Wednesday, June 14.

Comrade Gallacher, the Communist M. P., acted as chairman and spokesman at a crowded gathering of members of all parties, having invited them to see a Communist propaganda film.

The picture showed the march of Fascism and Nazism, and had as its main political theme an attack on the British Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain, at one point, is depicted as a puppet, manipulated by strings held by capitalists and at another talking to the dictators.

The members were greatly amused and Mr. Gallacher was congratulated by the "Progressives", whereas the Chamberlain Battalion gave him an ironical but friendly cheer at the end.

Nazi Propaganda

The Nazi Propaganda Broadcast on June 14 forecast British and French Cabinets in the event of war:

Britain: Winston Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister for Co-ordination of Defence.

France: Edouard Daladier, Prime Minister, Paul-Boncour, Foreign Secretary, Leon Blum, Minister for Public Relations.

According to the same prophet, Maxim Litvinoff would return to his post as Foreign Commissar.

* * * *

In return for the cession of Alexandretta to Turkey under the Franco-Turkish Treaty, Turkey has promised that a French firm will be employed to build a naval base there.

Alexandretta will be an important base in the eastern Mediterranean at the disposal of the British and French fleets.

* * * *

The Italian Ministry of Propaganda is now studying a plan for minimising the importance of the coming British-Russian Agreement.

The campaign will be based on the portraying of Russia as a country whose population is starving. This will then be contrasted with Franco-British reliance on the "inexhaustible man and material resources of the Soviet Union".

* * * *

General Franco will meet ex-King Alfonso of Spain, when he visits Rome.

On their conversation will depend whether the monarchy will be restored in Spain or not. Of course, Musssolini and Hitler will have their say in the matter also.

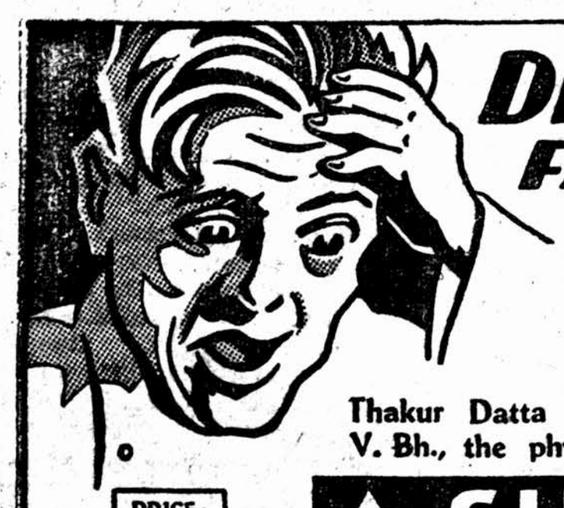
* * * *

Sean Russell, I.R.A., leader who was detained in America during King George's visit, sent £600,000 he had collected in America, to Eire in 1938.

Of this sum £300.000 still remains in Eire. At this moment Sean Russell is again collecting and aims at amassing £500,000 by the end of the year.

Severe difference have arisen

(Continued On Page 53)



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Inside Germany Now

The following article, written by the Foreign Correspondent of "Tit-Bits", after a personal visit, reveals an amazing turn of events in Nazi-land, where the Fuehrer himself seems to be kept in the dark about the life and doings of his lieutenants.

How much does Hitler know of what is really happening in Germany? Isolated, austere, loving the simple life, the leader of all the Germans is now largely shut off from direct contact with his people.

He does not see the contrast between the luxury-lives of his chief lieutenants and the struggle imposed on the vitamin-starved "little men"—and women—by the Nazi dictatorship.

He does not know that all over Europe folks are asking where Goering and Goebbels got the money from to live like Tsars—and whether it is true that Nazi leaders are piling up bank balances abroad—in case!

The most heartening news which has reached me recently is a well-informed report that several of the highest Nazi leaders are quietly investing funds outside Germany, in case the Nazi regime crashes and they have to leave that country.

According to these reports—which come to me from cities as far apart as Berlin, Rome, and New York—several "high up" Nazis have learned at least one lesson from the fate of tens of thousands of German refugees, and already have enough money safely tucked away in certain neutral countries to ensure that they will never have to ask some kind-hearted Briton to give them hospitality.

Plans Gone Wrong?

Of the prominent Nazis, the only man who has (according to rumour) made no attempt to put a bit away for a rainy day is Adolf Hitler.

He, my informants emphasized has not attempted to transfer one halfpenny from Germany. The architect of the Nazi state intends, whatever may happen, to stick to his post.

Will anything go wrong with Hitler's calculations? Will Goering one day "retire" to his Swedish estate, or Goebbels go to live in Spain? The Nazi state has been built up on cheap successes. Hitler has gained more without fighting for it than any man in history.

Now the day of bloodless victories is past, can he retain his hold on the German people if he does not continue to "deliver the goods"?

I have just been travelling in Germany, and I found there a widespread belief that the Nazi regime will pass—and maybe sooner than many think, despite Hitler's boast that "we are here for a thousand years."

My most vivid memory of Berlin at the hight of the tension last September, when it looked like a matter of hours before war came, was a news-seller running down a street with newspapers announcing the breaking off of negotiations between Hitler and Chamberlain at Godesberg.

As I handed over my coin, the man pushed a paper into my hand with the remark: "Well, sir, the thousand years is up!"

Would it have been "up" if the Czechs had decided to fight? The world will never know. But from that day to this the possibility that the hour may come when the present rulers of Germany may be in exile has cheered the thoughts of some Germans, and depressed many more.

Leaders Live Like Tsars

People in Germany even mention that possibility to excuse the luxurious lives of some of their leaders—details of which are only one of the secrets closely concealed by the German censorship.

Field-Marshal Goering, the most likeable of them all (called "the Fat Boy" by millions) lives in greater splendour than did the Russian Tsars. His hunting lodges

He does not know what Goering, Goebbels and Co. are doing.

cost a fortune. He has at least four other homes—including that estate in Sweden which is always kept in readiness to receive its owner in emergency. His collection of uniforms, reputed to number five hundred is the subject of more jokes than anything else in Europe.

When, last March, he went to Italy on holiday, I was on the platform at San Remo station when his train arrived.

No ordinary holiday-maker this. Goering's train consisted of ten coaches, a dining-car and three baggage vans. His retinue included eight secretaries and four maids for his wife—in addition to a battalion of detectives and guards. The train was made of bomb-proof steel, with bullet-proof windows. The whole railway track from the Italian frontier to San Remo was lined with Italian troops. Goering was in a friendly country—but he wasn't taking any chances!

Back in Germany he is the man whose entertainments resemble those of the Byzantine Emperors. Yet less than eight years ago he was living on a small Air Force pension, eked out by acting as a salesman for parachutes.

Whence has come the money for those vast estates and for a life of luxury unequalled in all Europe? Goering is "No. 2" in Hitler-land, and the size of his salary is a closely-guarded secret. It must be quite a comfortable salary—you cannot live like that on the pittance which Great Britain pays Mr. Chamberlain!

At Work—And Play

On the one occasion when I met Goebbels, he received me in a most business-like office in Berlin. There the Reich Propaganda Minister works hard, guiding the most amazing and efficient propaganda-machine on earth. Ones outside the office, his life changes. Goebbels likes the good things of life and has seen to it that he gets them. Less than two years ago he added to his palatial homes by buying another great mansion. Yet in 1932 he, too, was a poor man. Evidently being a Cabinet Minister in Nazi Germany is nice work if you can get it!

While Nazi leaders thus enjoy the fruits of office, Adolf Hitler lives in the same rigid simplicity which has always characterized that strange and rather lonely figure.

True, Hitler has built for himself that Ideal Home at Berchtesgaden, high up among the peaks of the Bavarian Alps. But there the Fuhrer's extravagance stops.

Facing A Food Crisis

Hitler has no use for luxurious parties—they bore him. He has no use for uniforms—according to report he consents to be measured for a new one only once a year. His wardrobe consist of fewer than ten suits. He never drinks any alcohol (apart from 2 percent. beer specially brewed for him) and never smokes. His worst enemy has never been able to point a finger at his private life. His total private expenditure is said to be less than £10 a month—which, I may add, may be true for the State pays most of the bills, anyway.

Hitler reportedly frowns on the luxury-lives of some of his supporters. Which is not altogether surprising, for among the major facts concealed by the German censorship is the truth that while certain Nazis revel in luxury, the German people are having to tighten their belts with a vengeance.

Germany is to-day a vitamin-straved nation living largely on *ersatz* (imitation) foods. One day the whole story of the extraordinary attempts of the Nazi regime to keep their people alive without importing foreign foodstuffs will be told. Facts which I have learned in Germany tell only part of the story—but that part is remarkable enough.

The food position in Germany varies from month to month—according to what food ships arrive, and what harvests have been gathered. But, allowing for such local variations, it remains true that for many months past millions of German families have been living on *ersatz* bread made of rye diluted with soya bean; *ersatz* coffee made from burnt barley, *ersatz* jam made from pulp—and short rations of meat and fats.

For four months recently fruit was unobtainable (a friend of mine searched all Berlin to try to find apples for a sick woman, without success). Condensed milk is short. Tinned vegetables and fresh vegetables alike are luxuries. German scientist have been trying to make *ersatz* cocoa from pumpkin seeds. They made it and tried the result on some soldiers. It didn't work—something in the imitation cocoa made all the soldiers ill, so that experiment was scrapped.

Soldiers' Short Rations

The last whaling season was unsuccessful, so far as German whalers were concerned. The Norwegian experts employed to fire the harpoons at the whales reported that the real reason for the poor "catch" was that the *ersatz* harpoons, made from poor steel, broke on hitting the whales! The result was that the margarine ration—of vital importance to millions of German workers—was reduced by 75 per cent. owing to the shortage of whale-oil!

Until recently, the German authorities took special care that the food supplies going to garrison cities, and to the army, should be sufficient both in quality and quantity to keep the armed forces fit and happy. Now both army and navy ration have been cut—and soldiers are writing home asking

(Continued on Page 55)

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Some Indian Tennis Characters

T. J. Cheeranjeeva.

T. J. CHEERANJEEVA

By J. M. Ganguli

Tennis is a gentleman's play, —and Charanjeeva does take it in the literal sense of that popular description of the game of tennis.

It is sport and recreation to him and little more. Just how to win a point is not the idea in his mind, even when participating in a competition; but rather how to enjoy a shot, a rally, a crisp drive, or a killing smash. But that does not mean that he is an erratic, a wild player, who hits at random.

Deserved Honour

No; he is a polished player, an elegant stylist, a clean stroker, and an inspiring opponent. Such qualities combined with natural skill and ability have brought him into prominence, while his tall, well-shaped figure, with broad forehead, soft and polite looks and smiling face win him popularity wherever he appears. The honour of captaining the Indian Davis Cup team this year has, therefore, come very deservingly to a remarkable combination of such qualities.

And though not actually playing himself in the Davis Cup, the present Captain by his manners and personality in and out of court can be expected to win for his country international esteem for the high standard of sportsmanship that is typical of Indian character.

Cambridge Blue

Charanjeeva learnt his early tennis mostly in Cambridge, where he made his mark and won the blue. On leaving Cambridge he came to India and settled in Bombay, where he gave a refreshing vigour to local tennis.

Bombay tennis needed him. Modelled on old base-line tactics as it was, even Bobb's advent there with his All-India reputation had not opened the eyes of the Bombay youngsters to the potentialities of the modern forwards mid-court game; for Bobb was essentially an old-stylist himself.

Charanjeeva, however turned the conservative thought, and when he succeeded in knocking out Bobb in the Western India championship by his dashing, forceful game, he contributed a valuable service to Bombay tennis by popularising the modern style.

Without Ambition

Apart, however, from this notable victory over Bobb, Charanjeeva's record in competitive tennis in India is not remarkable. Out of Bombay he has hardly participated in tournaments. If he had done so and taken serious interest in championship tournaments, he could have risen higher in Indian tennis, for he did not lack the requisites. He has a good service delivery, forceful long drives, easy back-hand and confident volleying ability.

His height, reach, and physique are additional advantages. But what stood in his way was his reluctance to that tennis overshadow his other duties, responsibilities and preoccupations of life and to sacrifice the joy that he derived from that recreative game for the mere sake of snatching a point and winning a trophy. But whether a champion or not, and whether or not placed in the Indian ranking list, Cheeranjeeva's is a personality that will always be welcome on a tennis court.

VOICE FROM THE GRAVE

NO NEWS IS NOT ALWAYS GOOD NEWS AND THOUGH SPAIN IS APPARENTLY QUIET, A BITTER INTERNECINE STRUGGLE IS GOING ON THERE YET

By MAJOR XAVIER MORA

(Formerly of the Republican Military Intelligence.)

It has been quite impossible to send any material on the situation here out of Spain during the last month. The Terror is now much more thoroughly organised since the Gestapo took over the training and organising of the fascist police. A great number—we estimate it at over 500 of our special underground network of contacts—have been arrested and executed, and at the moment we have no information from the Bosque country and from Ardalusia. Nevertheless, we still obtain, at the constant risk of the lives of brave men, information from most of the rest of Spain. There remains the problem of reaching the outer world with it. Often it seems to us that we are buried alive. The whole country has the atmosphere of the tomb.

Military Co-ordination

First it must be made clear that although most of the German and Italian troops have returned to their countries, there are still some 3,000 German Regulars and about 10,000 Italian legionaries scattered in small units at important military points throughout the country. There are also swarms of business agents and police officers from both countries, and we estimate that at least 6,000 German technicians are at work securing control of important posts in our railways, road transport system, and main economic enterprises.

A German Economic Commission of 12 members was here in May, Spanish Generals and Staff members have been in Rome and Berlin, and continual Staff exchanges are taking place. From our contacts within high military circles, where we have suffered fewer losses from the secret police than in any other quarter, we learn that the complete co-ordination of the air and military forces of the three countries is being rapidly completed.

All pretence of neutrality in Spain's international relations is now being dropped, and the usual phrases of fascist imperialism, directed at the democracies, are coming over more readily to the lips of Franco's Generals and politicians. General Kinderlan, the air force chief, stated in a recent speech: "We are preparing to establish a strong Imperial Spain with firm determination and hard work."

On June 14th at Farrol, Franco himself said, "This port must be converted into the shipyard which will build the warships that will return her Empire Spain". The Commander of the Republican Destroyers, who is now in hiding here in Barcelona, commented to me: "It is significant that Farrol is in the north-west, facing the British trade routes."

Danger Of Weakness

Diplomats from Herr von Ribbentropp's office are now in Burgos negotiating the lease of the island of Aragben off the West African coast as a base for Germany's commercial air traffic with South America. This air line has been organised at the point where all British sea traffic through the South Atlantic must pass through the narrowest passage between South America and Africa.

It is unwise to say that Franco cannot join in an Axis war because of the exhaustion of the country. On the contrary, it was the weakness and internal unrest in Russia which in 1914 decided the Tsar to mobilize—the act which made war certain. Similarly to-day it is the very weakness of the regime here which makes Sunar, Falangist premier more wild than ever in his denunciations of Britain and France, and the more anxious to take the mad gamble of war on the Axis side.

In his speech of June Franco himself referred to the "great sacrifices, austerity and discipline" which the people would have to endure for the "New Spain." 80,000 executions have already taken place in the central zone, and over 50,000 in Catalonia. In the whole country the fascists themselves claim over 750,000 in concentration camps and prisons. There is an acute shortage of coffee, sugar, olive oil, rice, beans, chick-peas, potatoes, cod-fish and flour—that is, of all the main foods for the masses and in Madrid alone 350,000 people are doled out half-rations at the soup kitchens once a day as their only food.

The hatred between the extreme rightwing, composed of the Falangists supported by the Axis, and the more old-fashioned conservatives Monarchists and Catholics led by such figures as Aranda and Jardana, boils over into open street-fighting in one city or another throughout Spain three or four times a week. A fascinating scene is presented to us Republicans, whether in hiding or working under cover inside the fascist organisations, and an entire despatch will later be prepared on this terrific inner struggle which is undermining the newly-established regime.

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When Bombay Went To School

A Literacy Campaign Worker Relates Her Experiences

By

Meherbanoo M. Visram

When I read in a newspaper that the Literacy Campaign Committee, under the auspices of the Social Service League, was thinking of starting a campaign to educate the illiterate residents of Bombay city, I was not impressed much and soon the announcement escaped my memory. Little did I dream at that time that I would have an opportunity to contribute my quota to the success of the campaign. When a social worker approached me with a request to act as a teacher in one of the classes opened to teach those persons, who are desirous of learning, I consented willingly to co-operate, though a doubt as to the ultimate result of the scheme kept on troubling my mind. I thought that the whole thing would end in a fiasco and all the efforts of the Social workers would be set at naught, as I was under the impression that the illiterate persons would not respond to the need of the hour by flocking to the class to learn something.

Discouraging Start

But I was mistaken and the real experience, which I have had, has driven away the illusion that the poor class hates the idea of learning. I am now glad that I agreed to work for this campaign, as it gave me an insight into the character of the women of the poor class. I was posted at Colaba, where some workers had started a class where Urdu was to be taught. This class was the only of its kind. When I started from my place to take up my new job, I was under the impression that my pupils would give a good deal of trouble before I was able to drive something into their heads. When I reached my destination, I found to my great disappointment that there were only two pupils waiting for their teacher a figure discouraging enough to damp the enthusiasm of even a born optimist. My doubts, which were keeping themselves in the background now gained strength but I decided to stick to my part of the contract and to make the best of the bad job. So with a smile which could not be spontaneous under the circumstances, I began to put a little strain on the intelligence of my pupils to whom it was a new experience to learn and write.

Willing To Learn

As we proceeded, I found that the majority of my pupils were responsive enough to remember the instructions given by me and I was gratified to see that I received their undivided attention. I did my best to teach them in an easy way, always trying to make them at home with their lesson. It was a difficult task, inasmuch as a sign of anger or a word of rebuke would have scared them away and reduced the number of the class. I had to create in them that enthusiasm and interest which would make them learn willingly, and induce their friends to come to the class and avail themselves of this opportunity of learning something. They were total strangers even to the alphabets but so enthusiastic and willing they were to learn, that I had to play the role of a teacher as satisfactorily as any trained teacher would have to do. A volley of questions were fired at me and I was called upon to answer them as best as I could. I heaved a sigh of relief, when the hour of hard work came to an end, I returned home with feelings of having done something good.

Steady Progress

Next day when I reached the class. I was greatly surprised to find that the number of my pupils showed an appreciable increase. I was sure that my efforts of the previous day to make my pupils at home with their lesson had borne fruits. I showed the same willingness and readiness to my new pupils as characterised my first day in the class with the result that the number went on increasing. To-day my class which consists of 30 women has shown progress sufficient enough to convince the sceptics, who did not view the campaign with optimism. Our class was visited by distinguished personalities such as Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Rustomji, Miss Wagle, Mr. and Mrs. Rafiuddin Munshi, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, etc., who have expressed their satisfaction at the progress made by the pupils. I need not say that the praise at the hands of these well-known ladies and gentlemen will encourage us to do our work with more interest and enthusiasm. The effect of their visits on our pupils has been what a teacher could wish for. The fact that their efforts have evoked praise from great persons has given a stimulus to their enthusiasm with the result that they are showing steady improvement in their work.

Normal Intelligence

Troublesome as the task was, its edge lost much of its sharpness on account of the satisfaction it gave me. I am glad that I was of some little use to my country. After all it is our bounden duty to help those of our countrymen who need our help in the construction of the social and economic structure. The strength of a nation depends on the condition of its masses—their educational, political and economic progress. This class in India is found to be educationally backward not because it is averse to education but because the circumstances do not permit many a poor man to send his children to have even primary education. My experience showed that they have the normal intelligence which every one of us possesses. Some of us have developed it while in their case it remained in its dormant state. If the children of poor persons are given monetary help with a view to equip them with proper education which is greatly needed in these days, I am sure they will prove as good an asset to the country as others in more favourable circumstances are.

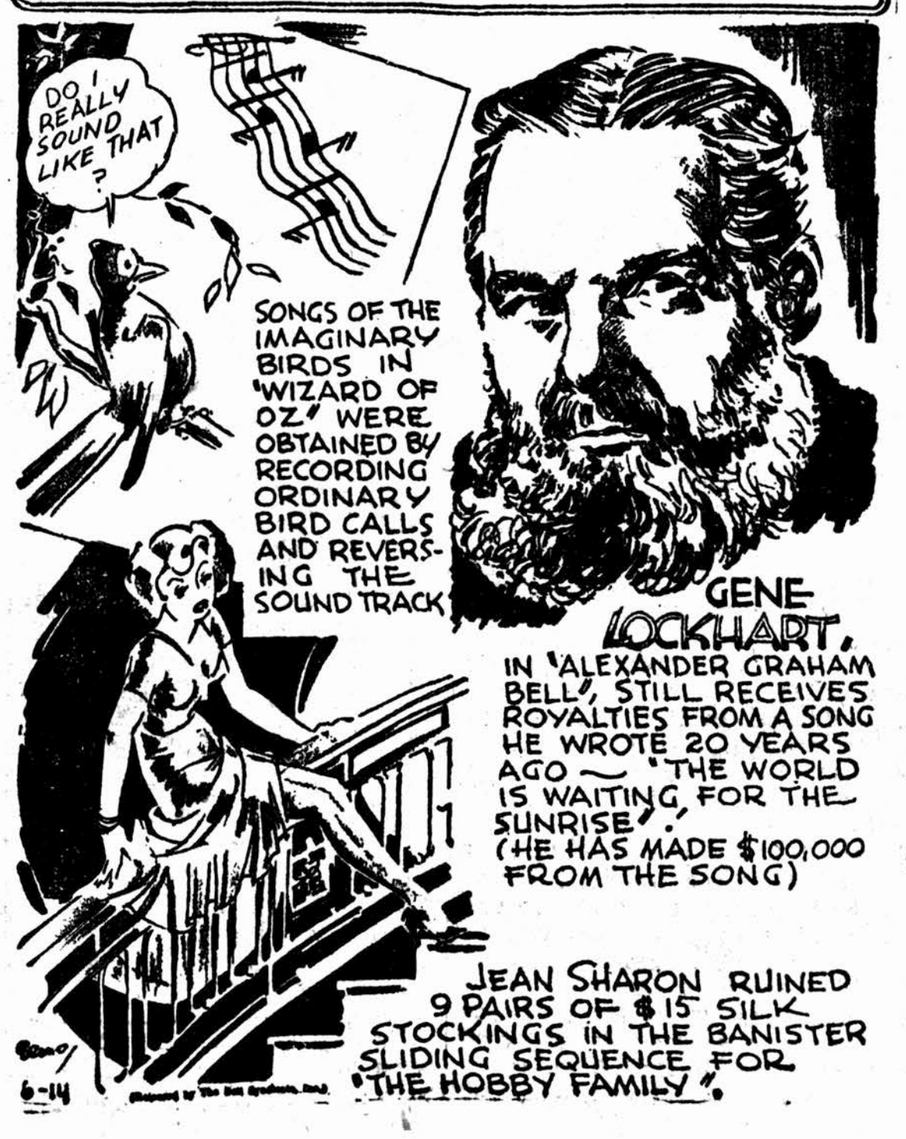
An Expression Of Gratitude

I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere appreciation for those social workers, who in spite of numerous difficulties confronting them at every step have striven very hard and succeeded in carrying the campaign to a stage where the success it achieved is appreciated and much admired by the world at large. Undaunted by the lukewarm reception they had from the public (the truth is that most of our people have not yet realised what education means to a nation) they pursued their path of social service patiently and perseveringly. The success they have achieved in their work is a fine illustration of what patience and perseverance are capable of. In the best interests of our country, mass education should be the ideal to achieve which every son and daughter of India must work hard. Though we may not reach that ideal in a short space of time, we can at least approach it. Whatever success the Literacy Campaign has achieved should spur us on to try unceasingly to achieve more.

I had almost forgotten to refer to a memorable occasion that will live in my memory for years to come. I must mention it before I conclude. The occasion was the day when our pupils decided to show their appreciation of what we have been doing for them by garlanding my sister, Gulbano, and myself. This little act of their gratitude touched our hearts and made us more determined to redouble our efforts for their education.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO


DO I REALLY SOUND LIKE THAT ?
SONGS OF THE IMAGINARY BIRDS IN "WIZARD OF OZ" WERE OBTAINED BY RECORDING ORDINARY BIRD CALLS AND REVERSING THE SOUND TRACK
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The 'Muhajir'

(BY SHAUKAT USMANI.)

Returns Home

Safe In India At Last

To revert to our journey and my cousin of this journey—his face was sallow, and a flat nose perched like a potato on his face. Then the eyes-Oh! the miracle of Persia! He was blind by one eye, the other one had white spots. He could not see anything clearly in the night and days were only bit clearer him. He spoiled his eyes further by reading Hafiz in the night. He had a beautifully mournful, monotonous voice. Ah! the bleakness of his chanting and yet he demanded appreciation.

One day he was very pleased with me as I had prepared the Pulao (Mutton Rice) of his liking. It was he who had not taught me how to cook it and throughout the whole journey this was the first time that I had prepared it to perfection.

Lover Of Wine

No thrashing that day but instead talks about Sadi and the Hafiz, Moghal Emperors and the Kaj Kulah Dynasty: which went on for a considerable period. But all of a sudden the temper of the Syed—my cousin, of course,—rose; it flared up over the Qalyan (Huqqa) as I had forgotten to prepare and present it to him in time. The bitterness lasted a few minutes, then again the talks about the wines of Persia which fortunately I had not tasted much.

It is no self-praise, but I can say without the fear of being contradicted that the first time I took wine was by mistake in Bushire and I had a quarrel with the Agha who innocently presented me Sherbet which was nothing but date-wine I detected it only when he burst into laughter. This was my first and last experiment with drinks. The Mullah described the best wines of Persia, Arq-i-Angoor (Grape wine) of Shiraz, Arq-i-Khurma (Date-wine) of South Persia and then so many of English wines, the names of which I have never heard hitherto. Scotch wine, Brand Champagne and other names, while his mouth watered with every sentence. I have never tasted wines. The Syed himself was not a drunkard yet he confessed he had tasted almost many of them. What a Mullah!

The doleful journey on muleback continued day after day or should I say night after night It was doleful I say because of piercing winds whose shrieks resounded in the valleys down, and of the terrific ups and downs shaking the ribs to helplessness, raining whenever not required, all of it presenting a frightful phenomenon. With a sigh of relief we approached the lowlands and with that the end of the muleback journey in fourteen days. Without committing wherefrom I sailed, I should say I embarked on a steamer and sailed for India. It was December 1821. The behaviour of cousin, the Persian Syed, as if possessed by a devil increased in insanity. The sea wind drove him mad and he vented his madness on me. His seasickness was cured only when be beat me to his heart's content. The thrashing I have not yet forgotten and I still remember the Mullah whenever I think of that land.

Real Nightmere

One night the spirit of vengeance caught hold of me very bitterly. It was night, midnight perhaps—I saw a dream that a donkey or a mule was kicking me on my back; the kicks became so severe that I woke up and to my utter amazement, jumping up found the Syed performing his antics on me. The kicks were his and not of the donkey of the dream. He was kicking me very severely, as I had not heard his call for Huqqa (Tobacco Pipe). It was midnight, all was dark, only the noise of the engine and sound of the waves on the sea was audible.

I caught hold of my head and began to think about murdering the Syed, by throwing him into the sea. But the second idea of approaching the end of my journey and the temptation of joining the movement for the liberation of my country for which I had left Russia—was so strong that I shuddered from such a dastardly action however great the idea of self-respect and avenging the wrong was keen in me.

With a deep sigh I got up and prepared the Huqqa for my great master.* Fourteen days voyage and fourteen days' land journey to the last Persian town and some more days with the Syed was the price which I paid for a safe journey disguised as the cousin of a Mullah Tortuous no doubt, but safe from the eyes of both the Indian Customs and the Police, who had already received intimation from their sources in Europe about my departure. This was made clear in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Trial by Col. Kaye.

*(On my subsequent journey which I am going to describe elsewhere I complained to my Persian comrades about the rough behaviour of the Syed. But he was still in India, therefore they could not take any steps in this matter. But his family was informed.) On my return back from Persia I met the Syed in the streets of India. There he recognised me but his fright at seeing me was so great that he simply ran away in a taxicab!

Japan's Radio Propaganda

DAILY BROADCASTS IN 8 LANGUAGES

TOKYO.

Like other modern nations, Japan is in the news business and disseminates Japanese news to all parts of the world daily in eight languages. Six separate programs, including news, are broadcast each day from the new Tokyo studios of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, a semi-official organization which has a monopoly for broadcasting in Japan.

Europe receives two services daily in English, French and German; the eastern parts of the United States also receive two services each day, and three are sent to the Pacific States and Hawaii, the additional service being arranged because of the large number of Japanese who live there. South America is supplied in Spanish and Portuguese; the South Seas regions, including Manila, Hong Kong, Siam, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, in Dutch, French, Chinese and Japanese. Every service is also sent in a Japanese version for the benefit of Japanese listeners abroad. The news service lasts for about ten minutes at each broadcast.

EXPLAIN STAND IN CHINA

In the oversea services particular efforts are made to explain Japan's stand in the present China war. Soon after the fighting began the oversea service was extended to counteract Chinese propaganda and the disparaging criticisms of neutral countries.

A large part of the domestic programme is devoted to government and patriotic propaganda. An article written by Sichiro Komori, president of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, explains how the radio co-operates in "pushing the national policies, unifying public opinion, conducting overseas propaganda and promoting international friendship." Since the war began the Broadcasting Corporation has added to its regular services an early-morning broadcast with the latest war reports, a news explanation giving interpretative background, a resume of the news for farmers who cannot listen during the day, and one for Japanese abroad, the latter being arranged at the request of the Foreign Office.

PATRIOTISM IS STIMULATED.

There is also a daily item called the Government's Time in which the government appeals directly to the people, and a period called the Radio Current Reader that explains the duty of the people in time of war. Patriotic fervour is stimulated by frequent special programmes, the nature of which is shown in a few titles—"Evening for Extending Sympathy to the Troops in China," "Evening for the Border-Garrison Troops" (those on guard along the Soviet frontier), "Evening for Silent Warriors" (military dogs, carrier pigeons, etc.). The propaganda section rounds off its national work by regular broadcasts in Chinese expounding broadcasts in Chinese expounding to the inhabitants of Manchukuo and China the advantages of the "new order" Japan is establishing.

In addition to the services described a regular daily news service, sometimes running to more than a thousand words, is broadcast in foreign languages by the Domei News Agency. This service is picked up by news agencies and newspapers and is the source of a certain amount of the Japanese news printed abroad. In the same way news sent out over the radio by European news agencies is collected here and distributed. The resultant economy is considerable, but the reader loses, since he does not know the source of much of what he reads.

RADIO SETS TAMPERED WITH.

Japan does not practice reciprocity in radio, and American and European residents here are not allowed to own radio apparatus capable of receiving short-wave messages. American or other sets which could pick up other countries are carefully stripped of their short-wave powers before being sold and are liable to be inspected at any time by the police. Some time ago a spectacular police raid, with police vans and a conspicuous display of force, was made to arrest an American in Yokohama whose offence consisted in the possession of a short-wave receiving set. It was widely published and served as an effective deterrent to others. Embassies and legations, being legally on foreign soil, can and do possess short-wave sets, and the news they hear sometimes contrasts piquantly with what they read in the local press.

—("New York Times.")

Dieting Dot is convinced th most strenuous thing about losin weight is curbing the appetite.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PUBLICATIONS

KULLIYAT-E-BAHRI Edited by Dr. Muhammad Hafiz Saiyed, M.A., [illegible] Published by the Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow. 3-1|2" x 5-1|2". Pp. 312. Cloth bound. Rs. 3.

Bahri, a contemporary of Wali, flourished during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb But upto this time his poetical works were lying in oblivion. It is fortunate, indeed, that his "Kulliyat," which consists of "Masnavi Man Lagan," "Masnavi Bangab Namah" and "Ghazaliyat" has been made available to the public and permanently saved from the ravages of time. The manuscript copy from which this book is published, is said to be the only copy in the world, and as such, it has a unique value of its own.

The book is divided into five chapters. The first deals with the history of the period which gave birth to Bahri, the second deals with the contemporaries of the poet, the third gives his life-account, the fourth gives a review of Bahri's works, while the last brings out the chief characteristics of the language used by the poet. A careful perusal of these pages will show the value of the research work done by the author. His scholarship and industry are apparent on every page. At the end of the book a lengthy vocabulary is given explaining the meanings of the difficult or unfamiliar words used in the "Kulliyat."

The interest shown of late in the Deccani poets by the Urdu scholars, is a good augury for the future of the language. The study of this book is necessary in order to trace the growth and development of what is now known as Hindustani.

USUL-E-FASTAIYAT: Translated by Dr. M. A. Salmin. Published by S. M. Saiyed Husain and Bros., Booksellers, Bhatkal (Kanara). 8-1|2" x 5-1|2". Thick cover. Pp. 37. Annas 8.

This is a translation of the "Doctrine of Fascism" by Benito Mussolini, in which every effort has been made to run down Democracy, Nazi-ism and Communism, etc. The Dictator calls Fascism a great spiritual and moral force, but the events in Abyssinia belie these pompous claims. The book has been translated and published in this country for the first time by a person who is, to say the least, pro-Italian in his outlook. The translation is readable and the book has been printed from movable types. The general get-up is all that can be desired.

GUL BUTE: By Shaikh Banne Miyan, Urdu Teacher, Yeola, Distt. Nasik. 8-1|2" x 5-1|2." Pp. 4 + 32. Annas 2.

This is a collection of easy and interesting poems mainly written for children on topics which are sure to appeal to them. There is a dearth of such poets as can write poems to satisfy the tastes of children, and therefore, the collection will be welcomed all the more. Here and there one finds a linguistic lapse in the shape of local idioms, but such examples are few and far between. Maulana Mahvi of the Madras University writes a foreword, in which he introduces the young poet to the readers and brings out the chief characteristics of his poetry.

RAHNUMA-E-BALIGHAN: By M. Abdur Rahman Natiq. Published by Sultan Husain, Bookseller, Falkland Road, Bombay. 8" x 6-1|2". Pp. 64. Annas 4.

Adult education has received a well-merited impetus at the hands of the Congress Government of Bombay, and it seems to be making a good appeal to the Musalmans as well. The author himself a Municipal school teacher, has not been slow in writing a text-book for the adult beginners, which may be prescribed for Muslim centres. Since the book seems to have been prepared in a hurry, many typographical mistakes have inadvertently crept in. The illustrations will prove helpful. The general get-up is good.

TARK-E-SHARAB: By Abdul Hamid Khan Bubire. Can be had from the author, Juma Masjid Building, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 64. Annas 3.

This little book with which the booklet on "Islam and Beggary" written some time back by the author, has also been added, will make an interesting reading, specially in these days when the Government of Bombay is introducing Prohibition in right earnest and is out to eradicate beggary from the province. The idea underlying this attempt is very noble. It is dedicated to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works.

SOUTH INDIAN CELEBRITIES

SOUTH INDIAN CELEBRITIES Vol. 11 by K. M. Balasubramaniam, B. A. B. L. Price Re. 1 Can be had of the author, Lalithapuram, Reyapettah, Madras.

Men whose names appear in the newspapers need not necessarily be men who are worthy to be idolized in biographies and pen-portraits by writers. Such a feeling one gets after reading the little volume of pen-portraits on South Indian Celebrities, just published. The author is a well-known lawyer politician of the Justice Party.

The author has given Sir C. P. the place of honour in his book and rightly so.

Mr. Balsubramaniam being a politician should have access to know everything minutely about political matters and politicians on whom he writes. But in his book he does not show us any such knowledge. Nevertheless, book is a fine contribution in the pen-portrait line of literature so far produced in South India on South Indian men of importance.

N. P.

HINDI MADE EASY

ENGLISH-HINDI GUIDE, PART I: By Rakhmabai Tallur and Vithal Shetti. Published by Bombay Hindi Vidyapith. Pages 74. Price As. 8.

This is an elementary guide to Hindi for those who know English. But the authors, both well-known Hindi Pracharaks of Bombay, state that Marathi and Gujarati versions of the Guide are also available.

This first part of the Guide presents the essentials of Hindi in an easy well-graded manner, condensing the grammar in less than 50 rules, which are clearly formulated and explained and fully illustrated. Each lesson contains well-selected words and a sufficient number of sentences for translation from and into Hindi.

Altogether the book will be found very useful for elementary classes in Hindi.

ATHLETIC HANDBOOK

ATHLETIC HANDBOOK: By S. K. Mukerji, B.P.E. (Springfield, U. S.A.), Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Mr. Mukerji does not need any introduction to the athletic world of India. He has been one of the leading lights of the Olympic Movement in this country since its very inception. As a Director of Physical Education to the Calcutta Y.M.C.A., and the Bombay University and an Honorary Secretary to three of the most important Olympic Associations in India—Bengal, the Punjab and Bombay—Mr. Mukerji has rendered yeoman service to the cause of athletics in this country. His vast experience and knowledge in this branch of sport he has put in a nutshell—in the shape of the Athletic Handbook—for the guidance of athletes and athletic organisers. Replete as it is with many useful hints and informations they are sure to find it exceedingly helpful.

In a well-written foreword by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, writes:—"If India is to take her rightful place in athletics among the foremost nations of the world, a beginning in right earnest must be made among school and college students. The next step needed in this direction is to make it possible for all concerned to possess and study the International Amateur Athletic Rules for men and women, the measurements of various kinds of equipments required, so as to assist all aspiring athletes to start doing the right thing in the right way. The compiler's experience in this direction has fitted him eminently to compile these rules and to give concrete and constructive suggestions to organisers, novices and athletes alike, so as to put athletics on correct and standardised basis."

J.C.M.

THE actor who hadn't worked for years shuffled into the tailor's shop with his other suit on his arm.

"Press it?" asked the tailor.

"No," sighed the actor. "Just shine it up to match the seat of the pants."

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

THE ARYA MARRIAGE VALIDATION ACT, 1937: By C. L. Mathur, Bar-at-Law, Lahore. Published by the Jat-Pat-Torak Mandal, Lahore.

The Arya Marriage Validation Act is the last of the series of Acts passed by the Indian Legislature for facilitating inter-caste marriages among Hindus. For the benefit of those who are interested in the legal aspect of this question Mr. Mathur has endeavoured in this pamphlet to explain the nature of the disqualifications which were imposed by the Special Marriage Amendment Act of 1923 and which made it necessary for the Arya Samajists to demand special legislation for their community.

Mr. Mathur explains in detail as to whom the Arya Act applies, formalities of marriage, succession under the Act and its effect on right of adoption and status in joint family.

When the Bill together with the report of the Select Committee came up for consideration before the Assembly in September, 1936, an attempt was made by the Hindu Sabha representatives to shelve the Bill by moving that it should be recirculated for eliciting public opinion. But Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, the sponsor of the Bill, made a forceful speech against recirculation asserting that the Arya Samajists wanted to be governed by Hindu scriptures and Shastras. The arguments were irresistible and the motion for recirculation was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

For facility of reference, previous Bills and Acts in this regard have been reproduced by the form of appendices.

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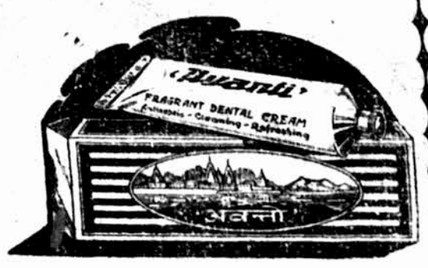

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Pleasant Homes

Light On The Subject

Lamp Shades Are Stepping Out Into the Fashions Picture—— Silk for Best, Chintz and Linen Homespuns for Informality—— Metallics and Compositions Have Their Say.

Ever take a strangers'-eye-view of your living room. Most of us would see an awful lot of odds and ends that shouldn't be there. Along with lamp shades that are too small and puny looking for the room. Half the interior decoration troubles of the town could be corrected by the simple formula of clearing out the junk and being ruthless about throwing away or stowing away ornaments that are neither useful nor beautiful. And by buying or making a few new lamp shades that really belong on the scene.

More Important

For a lot has been happening in lamp styles since you picked up those old parchment shades for a song. Lamp shades are bigger, for one thing, and more important looking. Which is good news for a lady who wants to rejuvenate a room without spending a lot, for a new ensemble of shades can often pull a room together, lift it out of the doldrums and make the old furniture "do" very well by diverting attention from it.

The fabric shade is coming into its own after an area of much too much paper and parchment. And there are several composition materials that are very much in the swim—clair de lune among others. Ready-made shades include stunning cosmetic tones and interesting metallic effects. A wide choice of novelty print shades are amusing and where paper or parchment is used, it's in a tailored or sporting way. The pleated clair de luxe shades are stunning in deep tones or in lace effects on pastel grounds.

And Oh! So Smart

Among the fabrics, silk is of course the aristocrat, and so we'd suggest it for any rather dignified type of room. It's better stretched on a frame rather than shirred, and be sure, if you're making your own shade, to get pure silk because the artificial fibres don't stand the heat so well. In brocade, antique taffetas and other fancy weaves of fine silks, which you can get in the art needlework department of the larger stores, you'll find that white, eggshell, beige or gold are the best colours to choose. In novelty fabrics such as slipper satin, you can be more daring and oh so smart and choose maroon, dark green or deep blue, then trium and lines the shade with white or a light colour. These deep toned satin shades are grand for accent in a pastel room.

Trimmings play a very important part in the design of the stretched silk shade. When the fabric itself is rather elaborate, then you'll want quite a sedate braid or piping only. If the fabric is plain, you can choose quite a fancy braid or even a wide fringe. We saw a stunning pair of lamp shades the other day of antique satin in eggshell with a wide scroll braid in dusty pink around the top only. Another interesting lamp ensemble had shades of maroon satin with wide white hope fringe dripping down from around the top of the frame. Trimmings are also offered in nice variety in the art needlework departments of leading stores where you can also get information on how to make lamp shades.

A Real Custom Touch

For informal rooms, chintz shades are a pet of ours. The all-over floral designs are the easiest to make into a lamp shade of average shape, but the medallion designs work out all right if you choose a straight up and down or a squared frame. It's a real custom touch to have chintz lamp shades that repeat the same chintz pattern used elsewhere in the room, and we've seen it done in very fashionable places. Finish these with a simple cotton braid, with ball fringe or with a narrow pipping.

For a colonial, a provincial or a modern room, linen homespuns or cotton tweeds make delightful lamp shades, especially if you trim them with a thick mossy type of fringe. Any linen or cotton material of textural interests is suitable for lamp shades. Choose of course the more severely shaped frames.

Novelty Summer Shades

One amusing idea for making something out of practically nothing is to take a plain white or light parchment shade and decorate it with cut-outs of flowers or birds from chintz or wall paper—attach with rubber cement. Another novelty shade you can make by pleating wall paper and running a cord through it. For summer, decorators often use an organdy of taffeta ruffled flounce tied around a plain shade—this gives a crisp fresh effect like a little petticoat. Around a plain white or eggshell shade, it is sometimes quite dainty to attach a wreath of artificial flowers, such as cornflowers, daisies or tiny roses.

Gold or silver paper rubber cemented on to a plain parchment, shade achieves a scintillating effect for a shade that can go places in style. The good part about using gold or silver paper in this way is that it can be put on in in small pieces—the patchwork effect will make it look more like gold or silver leaf.

One problem often encountered in putting a fresh big shade on an old base is that the new shade swallows up the old base. Be sure to try out the frame of the shade and see that it isn't too small or too big for the base to do anything about. If the shade is all right except that the light bulb won't hold the shade up high enough, then just use two or three sockets, one fit in the other, to lift the bulb high enough to bring the shade to the right level.

Nicest Now

On the subject of bases, here is a word or two. Better just quietly throw away any of those old water bottle basis if you still have any about, because they're out. Porcelain bases are the nicest things now, and you will find some lovely ones at reasonable prices. Plain white porcelain or pottery are favourites of ours; so are those in any of the pastel shades. Crystal bases are quite something these days; so are wooden bases, painted china, alabaster and the various fashionable metals such as pewter, copper and brass.

New and effective for indirect lighting are the urns that are frequently used on pedestals. Inside these urns strong bulb lights are placed without revealing the source of illumination. This type of lighting is excellent for halls and other rooms where direct reading light is not needed. Of course you also know about the very modern type of indirect lighting combinations for table and floor lamps. Look into these when selecting specialised lighting arrangements. Watch for the I. E. S. tag in buying a lamp that must do duty for close work of any type. This I. E. S. tag stands for the approval of the Illuminating Engineering Society, a non-profit organization that has set up specifications for lamps that fulfill scientific lighting requirements.

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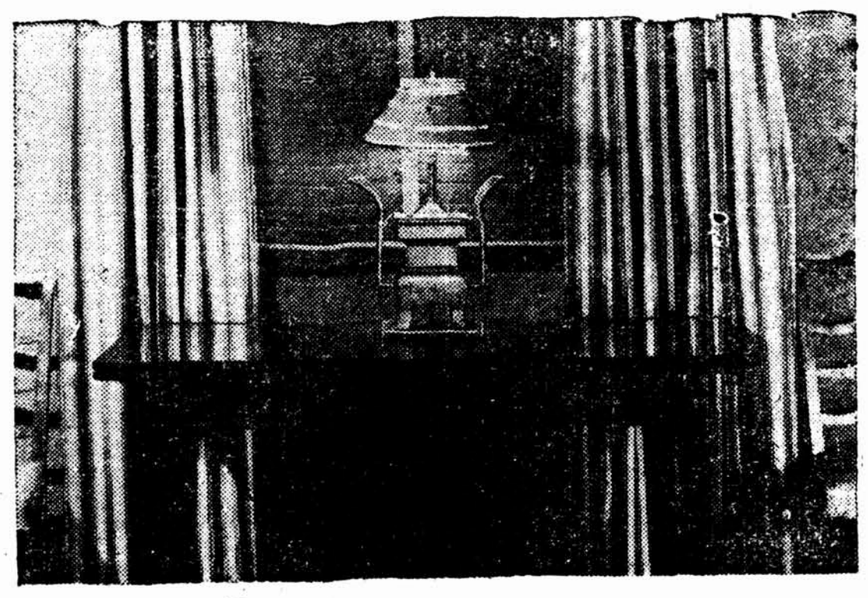

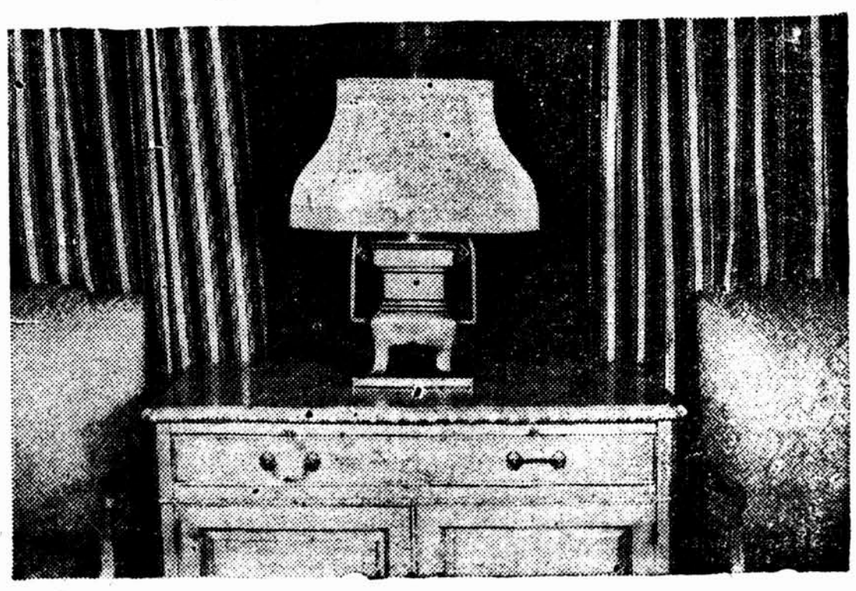

A dark satin shade on a white porcelain base is a smart accent for a pastel room. Here a maroon shade is used against pink striped wall paper.

A 'before' and 'after' view of the same setting. Above you see an interesting pewter base with a very-much-too-small shade of tole. Below you see the same base with the proper stretched silk shade finished with a suitable braid. How much more important the ensemble becomes. In the lower picture chairs and table with more body likewise improve the setting.

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Witness: "If I could lay my hands on the accused I'd throttle him."
Judge: "Tut! tut! man, you must leave that to me."

A Page For Women

Middle Age

(BY KRISHNA HUTHEESING.)

Why the average woman dreads middle age, and feels reluctant to admit it, is something I have never understood. Every woman wants to look young and beautiful, and it is her duty to preserve her health and beauty, but certainly not at the cost of making herself look ridiculous, by aping those much younger than she, or by trying to behave like a girl in her teens! More often than not, this makes her a laughing-stock and creates disgust and sometimes pity, instead of the admiration she craves for.

Each stage of life has its own pleasures and modes of living, which if adhered to are bound to bring some measure of contentment, if not a great deal. One must look forward, if life is to be a success—never backwards—and this is where the average woman who is facing middle age fails. She clings to her youth in a vain effort to keep it at a standstill and deludes herself into believing that she has succeeded. One day a few grey hairs or a wrinkle appears, and realisation dawns on one that one is getting old inspite of all one's efforts to stop the march of time.

The married woman who has a home and children to look after does not care very much about her years. She does to some extent, but the joys, cares and responsibilities of a family give her little or no time to think about herself, and few worries assail her on this account.

Women who have some aim in life—some work apart from the usual round of gaiety, which keeps them busy as well as interested in a wider sphere, have no time to bother about an extra year or two or a grey hair here and there. Working class women are so busy earning a livlihood that they hardly have time to think of themselves. It is usually only those women who while away their time in pleasures and frivolities, that have the time to notice and worry over each hair that goes grey, and who mourn instead of celebrate a birthday.

Not A Calamity

And yet middle-age—the dreaded thirties are not such a calamity after all. It is not a thing to be afraid of but something to look forward to with hope and expectation. During one's irresponsible youth one is mostly occupied with pleasures—too busy to give much time or thought to the future. It is only when one has quietened down to some extent and when one is thirty or over, that a woman remembers forgotten ambitions and buried hopes. It is then that she ought to develop whatever talent she possesses—be it writing, painting, music or any other thing—and she will be amazed to find how pleasantly her time is occupied—and how profitably!

The single woman, or shall I say the bachelor girl, feels her approaching middle-age far more acutely than the married woman. If romance has eluded her before she is thirty she becomes firmly convinced that she will remain an old maid, and this applies as much to the modern woman as it did to her old fashioned sisters. She becomes cynical and envious of every married woman, forgetting

(Continued On Page 51)

Hints On Ettiquette

WHEN DOES A WOMAN RISE?

A correspondent writes:—

There are so many questions on correct etiquette I cannot answer to my satisfaction, and a few of them are listed below: I hope you can find space in your column to answer them.

1.—If I am seated in my own living-room and a woman older than myself enters, do I rise and greet her?

Answer: As hostess you must rise for everyone, even for a young girl of sixteen. Of course you would not have to rise if the young person coming into the living-room has come to see your daughter or your son and you are busy doing something that makes rising inconvenient. If you are not busy, you would instinctively rise to greet even them.

2.—If I am seated at my own table dining, do I rise if friends come in?

Answer: If they are late for a meal to which they have been invited, the man should go up to you to shake hands with you and then take his place; the woman takes her place as quickly as she can without going up to you because every gentleman at table would have to stand. Since no one except a most intimate friend or member of your family could possibly walk into your dining-room while you are eating, you would not think of getting up. (Children above high-chair age should rise of course.)

3.—If I am seated in someone's living-room, whom do I rise to greet?

Answer: If you are alone with your hostess and she is an intimate friend, and a woman much older comes into the room you would rise. If your hostess is a formal acquaintance you would not rise. If there were many present, you would not rise in any case.

4.—If I am waiting in the lobby of a restaurant, and my friend arrives, do I rise?

Answer: Yes, you go forward to greet her (or him).

5.—Does a young woman greet an older woman first?

Answer: Either way. Older people are very pleased to be spoken to by younger.

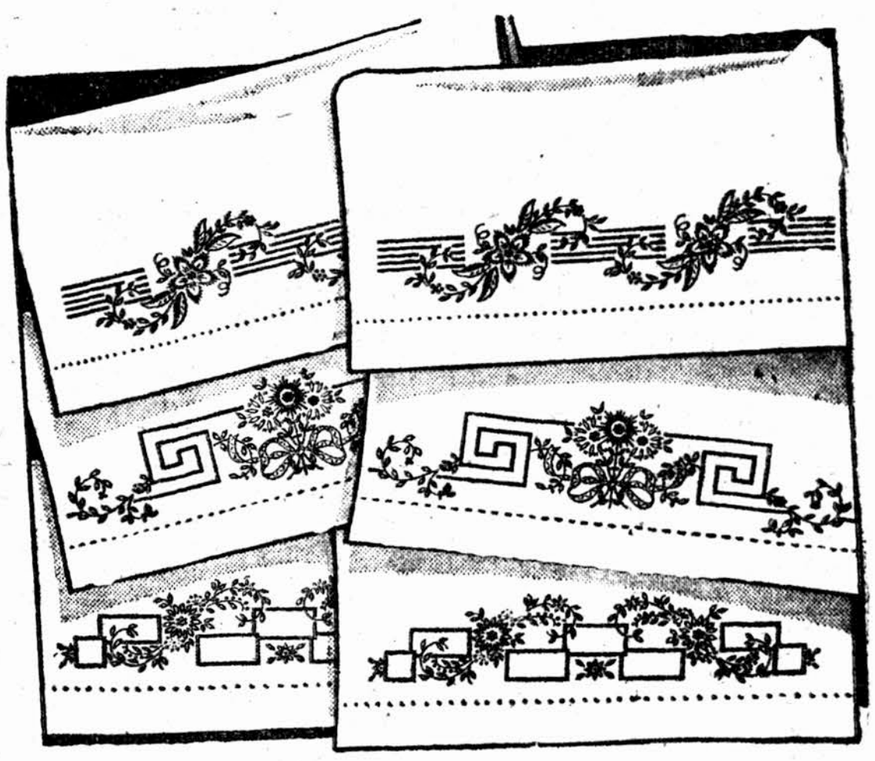
6.—What about in the theatre? If an older woman should stop to chat, do I rise?

A Superstition

Is there any really bad luck concerned with having the bride and bridegroom dress for their wedding under the same room? My grandson, who has lived with me for many years, is being married here at my house, where his fiancee has also lived for several years. In fact, they met in my house when I took the girl in and gave her a home after she lost her parents whom I had known years ago. Now she feels that she should dress in a neighbour's house on her wedding day or bring bad luck to all those concerned. Isn't this a foolish superstition?

Answer: This is just as foolish as any other superstition. But the fact remains that a great many people are superstitious and I think you will have to let the bride have her own way about this.

New Ideas For Pillow Cases



Each design measures 3 by 17 inches, large enough to make each pillow slip a distinctive one. A set of these embroidered cases is just what the bride-to-be would appreciate. (COPYRIGHT).

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To those women eager to make the most of their personal appearance, we wholeheartedly recommend Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder. Because of the exclusive process used in its preparation, Perfect Face Powder is so light and so fine in texture that it will cling hours longer than most other face powders. It has an exquisite fragrance, and is available in six delicately tinted shades that will blend perfectly with your own natural colouring. Just what every smart woman is looking for — a face powder whose refined, velvety texture and harmonizing tints will give a well-groomed appearance — without that powdery look.

You will realize your dream of a radiant complexion if you apply Perfect Face Powder over a foundation of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream. It will lend a perfect finish to your powder and make-up, and preserve it for hours.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. E., Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

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Lingiad Gymnastic Festival

(Contributed)

This Week Stockholm Will Be The Meeting-Ground Of Physical Culturists From All Over The World

Swedisn Gymnastics have penetrated to and are known by name, and even through actual practice, in many countries where only hazy ideas are entertained about the country of their origin. This system of physical education is also known by the term "Ling Gymnastics", immortalizing the founder of the system who was a Swedish man of letters and fencing master active in the opening years of the nineteenth century.

In the summer of this present year 1939 a festival will be celebrated in Stockholm to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of P. H. Ling to which invitations have been sent out to all countries, to be exact to 52 countries or a few more than the 44 which have adopted the Ling system of gymnastics in the accepted or a more or less modified form, as a compulsory or a voluntary form of physical culture.

The Lingiad, as this festival is called, has been under preparation for a year or more, and the hearty response to the invitations sent out has been most gratifying to the promoters, who are the Swedish Gymnastic Federation, the national governing body of voluntary gymnastics in Sweden. Everything is being done to make the exhibitions and reviews universal and festive, as well as representative of not only Ling gymnastics but of physical culture and education in its widest scope, with a large place accorded to medical and corrective systems of exercises.

Royal Patronage

H. M. King Gustaf and H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Sweden have graciously consented to be Patrons of the Lingiad and the Honorary Committee, of which the Crown Prince's eldest son, H. R. H. Prince Gustaf Adolf, is Chairman, includes several members of the Swedish government and other prominent Swedes besides representatives of various physical culture bodies.

The Lingiad opens on Thursday 20th July at 6-30 p.m. with a review and parade of all the participating teams of gymnasts. Here it may be in order to mention as a special inducement, that the beautiful waning daylight of the Swedish summer lasts for a good many hours after the opening hour fixed for the ceremony, even at this relatively late date.

It would take too long to attempt a complete enumeration, but at a very early date announcements of participation had been received from Iceland, Belgium, Portugal, Germany (about 500 active gymnasts), Estonia Rumania, Finland with a mass contingent, in addition to those countries already mentioned.

It goes without saying that Sweden will be represented on an elaborate scale but the election will be very carefully made, and mass displays avoided. The idea underlying this gathering is of course more to show the value of gymnastics for promoting health and physical fitness than for training prodigies for exhibition purposes or for mass displays, even though it be readily admitted that there are few finer and more inspiring sights than a group or mass of well-trained gymnasts of either sex engaged in rythmical movements or going through elaborate evolutions.

Wide Popularity

Gymnastics as a conception and from actual participation are bound to be familiar to Swedes because they have been compulsory in all Swedish schools for several generations. In recent years gymnastics have, however, had to take a back seat in popular appeal to athletics, sports and games, where the competitive element plays so large a part.

It is on this account something of a revelation to find from the book published by the Swedish Gymnastic Federation in connection with the Lingiad what a prominent place gymnastics, and particularly Ling gymnastics, hold in many parts of the world. It is true that for several generations past a steady stream of graduates. Swedes and others, has flown from the Swedish training institutes of health and medical gymnastics to various parts of the world, but it hardly seemed possible that they should have been able to make much headway in recent years with a non-competitive physical training system.

As has already been mentioned, however, Ling gymnastics in some form or other have been introduced in no less than 44 countries. One finds that in a very special manner these physical education principles are applied in teachers' colleges and high schools, in army and navy training schools and camps, police training quarters in many South American countries, India, Egypt, Rumania, etc.

This is a very encouraging development because it means inter alia training of people who will later in many cases be in charge of youths and children. Gymnastics are compulsory even in elementary schools in many countries but the intention here is not to go into details but merely to give a rapid review of the present standing of Swedish gymnastics in the world.

"Keep Fit' Movement

In most recent years the "keep fit" movement has served to promote interest in voluntary gymnastics. What is written above refers of course more or less to compulsory gymnastics for school children and for training instructors. Among adults certain categories—one thinks in the first place of army and navy recruits, police constables and firemen—are from the nature of their duties compelled to keep their physical condition in prime form, and for them regular gymnastic exercises are therefore compulsory or indispensable. It is probably safe to say that such exercises are almost invariably based on the movements proposed by Ling and incorporated in his system. In the case of the great mass of adults, however, only those especially interested in athletics have until recent years taken regular exercise in order to keep fit and this applies both to those who have had the benefit of gymnastics in school and the rest. A great change has taken place in this respect in most countries. Everybody is nowadays required, or, what is more to the point, has become more keen to keep in good physical condition in advanced years, which has given a powerful impetus to voluntary gymnastics.

At any gymnastic meeting or conference the "Keep fit" movement will consequently have to be given a prominent place, being the most outstanding development in the sphere of physical culture and the most material to the national well-being. It goes without saying that a great deal more than gymnastics is involved. The keep-fit movement has 'inter alia' been responsible for the greatly increased interest in all outdoor recreations and sports—hiking, cycling, hill climbing, cross-country running, rowing, swimming, ski-ing, and so forth; but it is well to remember that in order to be fit and able to enjoy these things to the full it is necessary or highly desirable to take regular exercise in between such sprees, that cannot be indulged in oftener than once a week by the average person.

In Sweden, and probably in other countries, the broadcasting service encourages people to take regular exercise by sending out commands accompanied by music for 20 minutes every morning. In addition to this, or as a result of this reminder, there has been a noticeably increased activity in voluntary gymnastics in Sweden and formation of new clubs and societies.

Dr. Lokrantz's Work

For all this newly-awakened interest in keeping fit it will never do to forget that the foundation for successful rejuvenation in middle age is laid in childhood. Compulsory gymnastics in connection with school attendance must be regarded as the most rational means, especially since in modern times so much is being done to remedy bodily deformities or weaknesses by means of corrective exercises.

As an example of splendid achievements in this field may be specially mentioned the work carried out by the Director of Health of the Los Angeles City Schools, Dr. Sven Lokrantz, which has attracted widespread notice. It will be understood that the

(Continued On Page 41)

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Tuberculosis

IV Its Symptoms

By A PHYSICIAN

This is the fourth of the series of popular articles on Tuberculosis, which takes its toll by thousands in this country. These articles are written by an eminent medical authority, who has specialised in tuberculosis, and will prove helpful in taking precautions against the treatment for this dread scourge of mankind. The previous articles appeared in our issues of May 28, June 11 and 18.

Having furnished readers with the information regarding the properties and behaviour of the tuberculosis bacillus and information regarding the predisposing causes and the pathology of the disease, the writer now proposes to discuss in the following lines the most important points of the symptoms of the disease. The readers are generally aware with the salient features regarding this aspect of the disease and hence the writer expects that some detailed light thrown on those points would be very interesting.

Wrong Classification

Before dealing with the details of the classical signs and symptoms of the disease, the writer proposes to discuss the classification of the phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs). One often hears questions asked by the layman and sometimes even by the practitioners as to whether the disease in the particular case is in the first, second or third stage. This sort of question is due to the deep impression made on the public by the original classification of the disease proposed by eminent physicians Gerhardt and Tauber after whose names these stages are named.

These authorities simply divided the disease into stages in view of the anatomical extension of the disease. Thus if the disease was localised in the upper part of one lung only, it was said to be in stage one and if further extension was noted it was said to be of the second stage. Any further extension was then called as the last stage.

Now the matter of the fact is that this classification has been abandoned by authorities who are entitled to express opinion on the disease, because the localisation of the disease in a certain area of the lungs alone did not decide the course of the disease and hence the fate of the patient.

Thus a small patch situated at the level of the collar bone cannot be stigmatised as the first stage unless other factors such as the vitality and resistance offered by the patient are taken into account. These are manifested by the systematic disturbances such as rise of temperature, pulse rise and loss of weight. If these are manifestly disturbed to a great extent and if the vitality of the sufferer is below par, the small lesion though in appearance absolutely localised to a very limited area, turns out to be a grave one, as it progresses further rapidly in cavity formation and thence to further spread of the disease.

Hence this cannot be called the first stage as was originally named. Conversely a very extensive disease affecting one whole side of the lungs, right or left, may run a very chronic course and hence the life of the patient may not be imminently in danger. Though anatomically this extensive disease should be grouped in the third stage, really it is not so as the clinical cause is not at all so bad as described in the first stage type.

Classical Symptoms

The symptoms of the disease under consideration are classical. People generally are familiar with them. Still however certain points require clarification. The classical systems are Fever, loss of appetite, excessive beating of blood, night sweat, tiredness, loss of appetite, excessive beating of heart, and stopping of menses in case of young females.

Almost all of the above symptoms enumerated are manifestly present in some of the more common maladies in this country. Close observation of each symptom and scrutinisation accordingly is absolutely essential to come to correct judgment. The public helps the doctor by closely observing certain symptoms and narrating faithfully to him what they have observed. The doctor is then able to come to correct thinking and the sooner this is done, the better it is for the patient.

Fever is so common a symptom in this country that one does not think of tuberculosis till it becomes too late and the disease progresses rapidly. Fever is a symptom of malaria, pneumonia influenza, dysenteries, typhoid and tuberculosis. It so many times happens that the fever is treated as malaria or as influenza while it may be due to the acute form of tuberculosis, which exactly runs a course of influenza.

The usual course of fever in tuberculosis is very slow and chronic, showing normal temperature in the morning rising not to a high level in the afternoon hours and finally dropping to normal in the night, causing some perspiration which is typically known as night sweating. This is its classical form but it has various variations and the layman is not expected to distinguish one fever from the other. It is sufficient for him to consult his doctor as soon as he runs the course of some temperature as described above. He should not think of it lightly and consider it as a mild attack of influenza. His mistake may lead to serious consequences if neglected in the early stage as was done by a brilliant graduate of the Bombay University presented to the writer some time ago.

Weight

This is a good index of the health of an individual. A physically fit individual rarely loses weight steadily after he has reached a certain standard level. Steady progressive loss of weight alone should make the person concerned think and approach a medical man to investigate the cause of the same. Unfortunately loss of weight is not a monopoly of the tuberculous disease alone. Loss of weight occurs in so many other diseases and specially so in this country where malnutrition and faulty nutrition is rampant. But steady fall in weight would not be shown by any other disease as it would be done by the disease under consideration. This sign of losing weight is very important in cases of children who suffer from glandular tuberculosis. Such a child requires careful observation.

Cough Sputum

This is an important group of symptoms of the most disastrous scourge under consideration. Coughing is common; it is so common that one rarely thinks that cough is the most important symptom of tuberculosis. Persistent cough which is unproductive i.e. which does not produce any sputum or expectoration, requires close scrutinisation. The coughing of the tuberculous patient is dry in the beginning. It is this dry cough which is so commonly neglected by the public. It should have been clear from the article written on the pathology of the disease that the disease cannot produce any expectoration in the beginning as there is nothing which is broken down.

But invariably at an advanced stage the patient brings out a lot of sputum every day. In the beginning he does so to a very limited quantity but later on the amount is copious. This stuff does not produce any bad smell as the sputum of the chronic cough due to other diseases does.

The smell of the sputum of the tuberculous patient is characteristically described as smelling like honey. It is really so. An experienced practitioner would be able to guess correctly by the sight and smell of the expectored stuff. The examination of this stuff would reveal many tuberculous germs and hence it is very important for the patient to insist on the examination of the stuff coughed out so that an early diagnosis is made.

Spitting Of Blood

Spitting of blood is again an important indication that the person might be suffering from tuberculosis. Spitting of blood is not so common in other diseases of the lung as it is in the tuberculosis of the lungs. The average person is very much familiar with the association of spitting of blood and tuberculosis. He is alarmed as soon as he sees blood in the sputum and seeks the advice of the doctor and rightly so. Spitting of blood is not necessarily the sign of advanced disease or third stage of the disease as people generally believe. The spitting of blood occurs in very early stage as well as in advanced stage. It is more common in the early stage and hence the fear associated with the spitting of blood is a blessing in disguise because this fear which is created in the person makes him consult his doctor at a stage where cure is very easy and absolutely certain.

Other symptoms such as night sweats, tiredness, loss of appetite are important in themselves but ave very little value in this country as all the three are generally found in healthy individuals. This is due to the climate which is excessively hot. Neight sweats are common in summer in good health. Tiredness in healthy individuals in summer in this country is due to excessive loss of common salt from the body by way of perspiration. This has been an established fact. Hence these symptoms are generally overlooked.

A Menorrhoea

One important symptom requires a special mention. It is related to the fair sex. It so often happens that otherwise healthy non-pregnant young ladies stop to mensurate at the regular time for some months. This will be attributed to some trouble of the female reproductive system but it should be remembered that stopping of menses in healthy young females who are not pregnant may be due to tuberculosis of the lung. Stopping of menses in such cases bears the same relation as spitting of blood as mentioned above. The case can be detected in a very early stage and hence can be cured with absolute certainty. It, therefore, is a very important point, where the young lady in question should seek medical advice.

In the next and the last article of the series the writer proposes to discuss some of the important aspects of the prevention and cure of the disease. The enlightened public can play a great part in prevention of the disease. In no other disease is the proverb "Prevention is better than cure" so well applicable as it is the case of the present disease.

A school-teacher, after examination of the pupils in her class by the school nurse, wrote the following note to the parents of a certain little boy:—

"Your boy Charles shows signs of astigmatism. Will you please investigate and take steps to correct it?"

The next morning she received a reply from the boy's father, who wrote:—

"I don't exactly understand what Charlie has done, but I have walloped him to-night and you can wallop him to-morrow. That ought to help."

?

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A Short Story

This Is China

By L. B. KUREISHI

One of the great problems which confronts most Chinese to-day is the fact that many habits and rules of conduct imported from abroad at the time of the Revolution are directly contrary to the principles which guided Chinese social life from the time of Confucius until the end of the Manchu Dynasty. Although in almost every educated Chinese family there is now some sort of compromise between the old and the new order, yet very often people are in doubt as to which course they ought to follow. For example, a good servant of the Republic should put the good of the people before everything else, yet a good Chinese is expected always to let 'charity begin at home' and seek to benefit the people in general only after his family has been amply provided for.

This story of Lu Chuen is a glaring illustration of the difficulty which now faces all educated Chinese, and which adds to the paradox that is China to-day.

Towards the close of the Ch'ing Dynasty, Lu Chuen's father, Chen Tse-chi was the Magistrate of Z-hsien, in the province of Fukien. He was a wise and shrewd man, kind to the poor and somewhat stern with the rich, while above all, he was a devoted supporter of the Son of Heaven.

At the break of the Revolution in 1911, Chen still held his position and continued meting out justice till the soldiers of the Revolution appeared at the gates of his city. Chen was then stripped of his rank and forced to retire into obscurity.

But it so happened that, on the day of the soldiers arrival, Lu Chuen was playing with several other youths in a garden outside the city walls. Suddenly they found themselves surrounded by a band of soldiers who informed them that the time had arrived for them to take up arms for the Chinese people against the Manchu tyrants.

Lu Chuen was about to protest and say that as the son of the Magistrate, a loyal servant of His Imperial Majesty, he would rather die than fight against the Son of Heaven, but his friends advised him to keep silent and to await an opportunity to escape, to which course he agreed as he realized that it was his duty to live in case it became necessary to avenge his father, whom he expected the revolutionaries would kill.

Thus Lu Chuen was taken captive and forced to march away with the soldiers. From one city to another he was taken in the wake of the all-conquering revolutionaries and within him burned the flame of revenge for he was certain that his father had paid with his life his loyalty to the Emperor.

Some weeks after these events Lu Chuen found himself in the province of Chekiang, where he was placed under the custody of T'ang Kunglun, an ardent revolutionist. T'ang held many a long conversation with his youthful captive and sought to persuade him into the belief that the revolution was for the good of China.

"But, you revolutionaries are destroying Chinese civilization," cried Lu Chuen through stifled tears.

"Far from it," replied T'ang in a voice that carried conviction. "We are fighting to save it from the decay into which it has fallen through the tyranny of the Manchus. China is fighting to regain its place among the nations of the world. We are battling for the liberty of the people against the high-handedness of alien conquerors. Try to understand this and you will realise that we are not blood-thirsty dragons but the saviours of China."

At first Lu Chuen refused to be convinced. He had learned the classics of Confucius and Mencius which taught absolute obedience to the Emperor, who was the representative of Heaven and who ruled by the very dictates of God Himself.

T'ang soon found the chink in his armour and finally convinced him by quoting from those very classics.

"The old books tell us," he said, "that when an Emperor acts contrary to the will of Heaven, Heaven withdraws its mandate and the Emperor falls from power. The Manchus have crumbled. This clearly proves that they are no longer fit to represent Heaven and that Heaven no longer protects them."

Gradually Lu Chuen began to weaken. The other's forceful arguments bore down his resistance and little by little he became more and more in favour of the Revolution. He read books on democracy and socialism. At first the idea of a government of the people for the people struck him as very strange, but he felt that if such a thing was possible it would be good not only for China but for the world as a whole. Within two years he had become so ardent a revolutionist that he was promoted to quite a high rank in the new republican order.

Eventually, in spite of his tender years, he was appointed Magistrate of a hsien in his native province. Before taking office, however, he went through a solemn ceremony during which he swore that he would die, if necessary for the new republic and make endless war upon its enemies.

Like all revolutions a lot of needless blood had to be spilled before the new order could be firmly established. Now and then a conspiracy aiming for the restoration of the Manchu Emperor was unearthed and the conspirators ruthlessly destroyed. But still the monarchists plotted; and the revolutionaries counter-plotted. China seethed with discontent. And like a huge sea-dragon Lu Chuan rode the revolution till he earned for himself the distinction of being the most cold blooded anti-monarchist.

However, fate had yet to show its caprices and while the revolutionary soldiers carried blood and thunder through the sleeping villages of China, Lu Chuan from his dais continued meeting out death to both young and old for the crime of believing, as he had once done, that it was their duty to Heaven and to the Middle Kingdom to fight for the Emperor.

One day an old, white-haired man was brought before the young Magistrate. Lu Chuan scanned the weary face of the prisoner upon whom time and sorrow had left indelible creses; for a few seconds Lu Chuan sat mute, wrapped so it seemed in pensive study. He felt his memory tingling and try as he would he could not place the man although he was sure that he had seen the face before. The prisoner appeared to be a ringleader of a monarchist plot and it was absolutely necessary that he be sentenced to death according to the rulings of the revolutionary court. Lu Chuan looked intently at the old man while pronouncing the sentence. It seemed to him that the prisoner held his eyes in a mocking glare. Suddenly fate played its cruellest card. Memory came back and Lu Chuan with the feeling of a thousand daggers playing in his vitals discovered that he had just sentenced to death his own father. By the mercy of Heaven the old man had failed to recognise his judge.

As soon as Lu Chuan recovered his senses his mind became tortured with a terrible problem. By all the laws of filial piety, by all that is natural to the heart of a Chinese, by all the teachings of the ages, it was his duty to set his father free, even at the cost of his life. But, what about his duty to the people—to the Republic? What about the new laws of democracy which had usurped the old Confucius code in his mind? Already he had hundreds of people killed for crimes no more than that of his father; how then could he free his father, when those others were already dead!

As a Chinese and a student of the classics of Confucius, as a natural human being his heart cried out within him to save the

(Continued On Page 51)

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PROVINCE WELCOMES NATIONAL CHIEF—STORY OF A LIFE DEVOTED TO NATIONAL SERVICE —VISIT TO POONA AND AHMEDABAD—SEA SCOUTS FOR H. S. A.—ALIBAG GIVES THE LEAD—NATIONAL COMMISSIONER TO TOUR C. P.

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, our Grand Old Man of Scouting, has commenced his tour of our Province. He spent a week at Poona, meeting troops and scouters, and had proceeded to Ahmedabad where the H. S. A. has just completed a training course for forty scouters. Bajpaiji will be visiting Baroda, Surat. Bordi and Nasik before he comes to Bombay for a week's stay as the guest of our Provincial office. Panditji is no stranger to Bombay, and his white grey hair have made the acquaintance of almost all the important schools since he attended the memorable rally at the Gowalia tank maidan under the banner of the Indian National Scout Association.

Though Bajpaiji now comes as our National Organising Chief, it is not known to all that the old man in Scout uniform has been known to the Indian Scout world since 1913. Indeed, in these twenty-six years he has met a larger number of Indian boys in the Scout uniform than perhaps even all the B. P. Chief Scouts put together. It is a matter of great pride for Bajpaiji to have celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his Scout activities by seeing in his lifetime the birth of the Hindusthan Scout Association as the great National Scout Movement of India.

Labour Of Love

The appearance of Scouting in the life of Bajpaiji was a miracle. One day, while travelling in a third class compartment in which unlike our B. P. leaders Bajpaiji always travels, a torn bit of newspaper settled on his lap. The bit contained a report of a Scout troop in England. The idea of the scout troop appealed to him, and being a man of action, he started a troop in his small native town. To the dismay of the then enthusistic young man, Bajpaiji learnt that an Indian boy could not be admitted into the so-called world brotherhood of B. P. scouts. Undaunted he kept his troop alive till in 1917 the utility of the Indian Boy Scout uniform was recognised in Northern India. He joined the Servants of India Society of which he is a distinguished senior member and devoted his entire life to scouting receiving a mere pittance for his saintly existence.

Since 1917 Bajpaiji has been the sole and spirit of national scouting. In scout uniform he went to Gilwell to know scouting first hand from Lord Baden-Powell whom Bajpaiji still holds in esteem in spite of his insult to India. But the great Gilwell Park, the home of International Scouting, disappointed him. He was not enamoured of shadowy external glories. He visited many other countries and was greatly struck by the genuine Scout spirit of the small countries of northern Europe. He is a special admirer of the free and scientific American Scout Movement.

Returning to India, Bajpaiji set his heart on spreading the boon of indigenous Scouting. In this effort he met the ruthless opposition of the B. P. leaders in U. P. who moved heaven and earth to dislodge the coming nationalistic spirit into the Imperialist monopoly of Scouting and carried on a crusade against Bajpaiji's work, but to no avail.

At last the day of judgment was near. Almost a divine destiny drove the B. P. leaders from folly to folly. The Chief Scout's insult; the Viceroy's appeal of fourfold loyalty to the Chief Scout, the Imperial Headquarters, the Indian Headquarters and to Empire ideals; Sir Tej Bahadur's bungling of the B. P. case; the Secret Circular; and the Nawab of Chhatari's attempt to riggle out of a hopeless situation under pressure from men like Mr. Hogg and Sir Douglas Young almost sealed the fate of the B. P. Movement. The Indian public was quick to realise that the Imperialistic B. P. Movement, incorrigible as it was in its ways, was doomed to dismal death

Bajpaiji's labour of two decades at last blossomed forth in a rich reward from North to South and East to West of the Indian continent. As a proud old man he walked at the head of 5,000 Indian boys in Calcutta at the last great National rally. The Hindusthan Scout Association was born to live as the first consolidated National Scout Movement of India, welcomed alike by the Governments and the people. With a unanimous voice the H. S. A. elected Bajpaiji to guide the future destiny of Indian Scouting It is with pride and a heart full of loyalty and love that Bombay prepares to welcome our National Commissioner on his first official visit to this city.

A splendid welcome has been planned at a special meeting of Scouters and friends which was convened by our popular District Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa. Prof. V. G. Rao, our hard-working Provincial Commissioner is doing his most to give a welcome fitting to our honoured guest.

Hindusthan Sea Scouts

Alibaug celebrated the Bicentinal Anniversary of the great Maratha Naval Chief Kohnoji Rage Angre in a most fitting manner. In celebration of the anniversary, the Hindusthan Scout Association enters into another great field of national service with the inauguration of the first H. S A. Sea Scout Troop. The troop will be ceremoniously presented with the Gold-cloth flag with the war conch emblem of the Maratha Sea hawk. The flag is kindly presented to the Troop by the Maharanisaheb of Dewas (Junior). Our popular District Organiser is arranging a Training Camp for Sea Scouts from the 27th June. The camp will be attended by twenty-four sea scouts and Rovers.

The Local Association of the H. S. A. arranged a public meeting at Alibaug in the presence of our enthusistic Organising Commissioner, Mr. Bhosekar. The President of the Alibaug Municipality is the President of the Local Association. All the old B. P. troops which had so far gone under since the collapse of the B. P. Movement in the Presidency have been revived under the auspices of the H S A The District Superintendent of Police at Alibaug, who is a great enthusiast for scouting, is reviving the Pack and Flock at the Primary School at the Police Headquarters.

H. S. A. In Sind

The Bombay Provincial Scout Headquarters has lent the services of our organising Commissioner Mr. S. M. Desai to the H. S. A. in Sind for a period of two months. Mr. Desai is already in Karachi building up the edifice of the Hindusthan Scout Association in that Province. He has received a great welcome in Karachi Schools and the Municipal scouts belong to the H. S. A. Sind is the only Province in India where the H. S. A. was weak, but under the virile leadership of the old Secretary of the I.-N. S. A. it will soon come into line with the other Provinces.

H. S. A.'s Triumphant March In Madras

The tale of woe of Mr. Kamath's Association is too long to be told in these few lines. Sir Venkata Subba Rao has now left Madras, perhaps happy that he will not be there to taste the fruits of seeds, sown by himself.

They Get Their Dues

H. E. the Viceroy has awarded the Silver Wolf, the highest Scout award to the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Douglas Young, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. They rendered, lest we forget, some special service at the Second Round Table Conference. Speaking of awards, we counsel patience for some Bombay and Madras knights.

Bajpaiji For C. P.

After leaving Bombay Bajpaiji visits the Central Provinces for a period of one month. During his tour he will visit Burhanpur, Khandwa, Harda, Timerni, Hoshangabad, Timerni, Itarsi, Chhindwara, Seoni, Nagpur, Jubbalpore, Manla, Damoh, Saugar and Katni. He will reach Allahabad on 1st September.

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Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E., writes:-Your child begetting aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to .....my friend's two wives. And I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effects of your medicines both have issues. Your medicines is nothing but a divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

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SEC. 144 IN RATLAM

Kisan Procession Banned

(From Our Correspondent.)
RUTLAM, July 14.

Sensation is prevailing in the Rutlam City and villages of the State as a result of the arrest, conviction and alleged harassement in Jail of the Kisan and Praja Mandal worker Sjt. Sobhagmal Jain.

The State had banned the Kisan procession and promulgated Section 144 I. P. C. in the City. Ban on public meetings and speeches of outsiders is also imposed and the Police has been empowered to attend all such meetings, public or private, where any speeches are arranged.

Goondaisam is increasing day by day and the Praja Mandal workers Sjt. Biharilal Vyas and Ranjit Singh Sikh along with the prominent labour workers Sjt. Juggankhan were openly beaten by Lathies by the Goondas.

The peasants are harassed and are pressed by the State officials not to join the Prajamandal activities or make any demonstration against the State Administration.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN MADURA

MADRAS, July 14.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Omandur P. Ramaswami Reddiar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, have issued the following joint statement regarding the temple entry in Madura:—

"There has naturally been an upheaval throughout the country as a result of what has taken place in Meenakshi temple in Madura. While we do not wish to curb the enthusiasm and desire that the reform should spread speedily, taking all circumstances of the country into account, we wish that time should be given for consolidation of the reform achieved in Madura before any other temple, large or small, is taken up at any other place. It is also proper that we should not even appear to be hustling the Government while an indemnifying Bill is shortly coming up before the Legislature".—United Press.

Registration Of Foreigners In Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 14.

Registration of foreigners is proceeding feverishly at Allahabad. Many German women are among those registered. Fifty-five foreigners hitherto registered including Germans, French, Americans and Swiss. The Superintendent of Police held a conference of hotel-keepers and explained to them their responsibilities. Another conference is being held to arrange for reporting of arrivals and departures of foreigners at Bamraull Aerodrome. It is likely that arrangements will be made with representatives of K.L.M. and Imperial Airways for obtaining particulars of foreigners embarking from or disembarking at Bamrauli.

Mystery Man Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A mysterious wealthy gentleman, who has been living at Allahabad for sometime past has been arrested by the police under Section 55, Cr. P. C. for alleged failure to give a satisfactory account of himself.

It is alleged, according to the Thumb Impression Expert that his thumb impression tallied with the thumb impression of a person wanted by the Delhi Police.

GERMAN ARMS FOR CHINA

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Germany, declared partner of Japan, is shipping more arms and munitions to China through Singapore than any other nation, Reuter understands.

Hundreds of tons of German shells, cartridges and military explosives, including trotyl have arrived at Singapore for China in German ships.

One ship's cargo included about 1,000 automatic revolvers and another brought 1,000 cases of smokeless powder.

To avoid the Japanese blockade of the China coast, German arms and munitions are being transhipped at Singapore into a storage vessel lying beyond harbour limits.

This steamer, which is flying the Chinese flag, has hundreds of tons of military explosives and a quantity of arms and munitions abroad. The war material will be picked up from this storage vessel and later delivered.

Although the same check cannot be kept on the amount of German military equipment such as motor transport vehicles passing through Singapore, it is believed that this exceeds the amount supplied to China by any other nation.

Apart from the amount of German arms and munitions for China arriving at Singapore, huge quantities of German munitions are being shipped direct to Rangoon and delivered over the new Burma Road.—Reuter

BIHAR LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Messages From Gandhiji And Governor

PATNA, July 13.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the Bihar Mass Literacy Committee on the occasion of the first anniversary of the literacy campaign in Bihar:—

"I hope the anniversary will redouble the zeal and make Bihar the leading province in mass literacy. To be real, literacy should be permanent and progressive."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar has also sent a message, in course of which he says:—

"Education never ceases; it continues during the whole span of man's life. We must see to it that those who gain some small degree of literacy during this campaign are able to keep up their studies. It is not sufficient that they should be able to read the "Record of Rights" or a landlord's rent receipt. Books, pamphlets and newspapers should be available to them. There should be a library in every village or group of villages from which books can be obtained, giving the ordinary villager information about the matters which really concern him, in particular regarding the measures which he can take to improve his condition. This is a problem which I know is being considered by my Ministers, but in this matter as in the general campaign, they cannot hope for success without the assistance and co-operation of all the educated classes in the province. I make an appeal to all in Bihar to continue this campaign against illiteracy, rather to intensify it.'—United Press.

Intimation has been received that owing to the outbreak of cholera in Afghanistan the Iranian authorities will detain all travellers from India via Mirjawa in quarantine at the frontier. It is not yet known whether anti-cholera inoculation certificates will be accepted.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY

34,000 Out Of 200,000 Report Themselves

LONDON, July 15.

The first 34,000 of Britain's 200,000 Militiamen reported themselves in camps and barracks today. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers met and greeted the men of the new army at more than 100 railway stations.

Many Militiamen had travelled on foot. Bicycle and motor cars to the depots. Militiamen at Shorncliffe, near Folkestone, were inspected by Queen Mary, while Mr. Hore-Belisha with the Director of Mobilisation, members of the Army Council and General Officers Commanding the Home Commands visited other camps.

Britain's new army is to be essentially democratic, in that the instructors have been specially schooled to avoid any suggestion of the old-time sergeant-major atmosphere. Every care is to be taken of the physical and spiritual well-being of the young men, and every opportunity will be provided for promotion to officer grades.—Reuter.

AFTER THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Gruesome scene of a man being blown to pieces and 11 injured persons lying scattered about.

STOP PRESS

LOAN FOR REFUGEES

LONDON, July 15.

An International Loan of 100 million sterling to help refugees was suggested by the Zionist leader, M. Brodetsky, at the Refugee Conference held at Leeds. The whole of refugee situation, he said, could be converted into an opportunity for developing backward countries, and forces of democracy would be greatly strengthened and these hundreds of thousands refugees would be a very strong factor for democracy. By admitting the refugees into undeveloped portions of the Empire, where there was ample room, Britain would be reinforcing her own strength, he added.—Reuter.

SGR. GAYDA'S DENIAL

ROME, July 15.

Writing in "Giornale d'Italia", Signor Gayda denies the report that withdrawal of Signor Grandi means a changed policy towards the British. He declares that the policy depends on facts and events, and not on persons.—Reuter.

BIKANER'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

Sir S. M. Bapna has been appointed Prime Minister of Bikaner State in succession to Sir Kailash Nath Haksar.

GAYDA ON EXODUS

ROME, July 15.

Transfer of German-speaking natives of the Italian Tyrol to Germany is mentioned for the first time in the Italian press to-day. Signor Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia" says: "Discretion has prevented us from speaking about it before. There is no question of expulsion, but only a quiet exodus based on clear and friendly agreements. The exodus is completely voluntary. Its obvious aim is to confirm for centuries the peace and solidarity existing between Germany and Italy on the Brenner."—Reuter.

Shocking Tragedy At Khar

Explosion Kills Four And Injures Eight

Four persons were killed and eight injured in a terrific explosion which occurred at Khar on Saturday afternoon. A Jaripuranwala named Kalia alias Mubarak aged about 35 years, who was the centre of this gruesome tragedy was blown to pieces and the roof and wall of his old tenement near the Khar market were blown up.

The explosion, it is surmised, was caused, by an old cannon-shell which was mistaken for scrap-iron. The terrific noise of the explosion attracted the attention of a large number of people, who flocked to the spot to witness the tragic sight. The news of the incident spread like wild fire, and a large concourse of people continued to pour in to look at the scene of the accident.

It appears that Mubarak who was a dealer in scrap-iron purchased from an old woman at Jogeshwari, lot of scrap-iron. In the heap was an object that looked like an iron-ball or a coagulated tin. Mubarak tried to open it with a chisel and hammer and failing in his attempt put it on a stove while he was watching the thing it blew up with a terrific explosion, and the unsuspecting man was blown up into bits.

The flying masses of hot iron also struck and injured eleven other persons who were near about, and in the house.

THREE DIE ON WAY

Out of these three persons, a boy of eleven named Shanker, a girl named Khairunnissa and an older lady named Mulamubai died shortly after, while they were being removed to hospital, of the rest, six are detained in the Bandra hospital, and two women named Sultanbi Alimohamed and Chandrabhaga were removed to the K.E.M. hospital, where they are lying in a precarious condition.

All the police officers of Bandra immediately rushed to the scene and rendered every possible assistance.

A SURMISE

It is surmised that the explosion must have been caused by an unexploded cannon-shell possibly the shell must have been inadvertently left behind by the military, while practising in the jungles of Jogeshwari. The old woman, it is guessed picked it up without knowing its nature and sold it as a scrap, thus being the innocent agent of a tragedy involving many persons.

The tell-tale remains of the roof and the wall of the house where the explosion took place.

France Out For Peace Among Nations

Attempt At Domination Will Be Ruthlessly Resisted, Says Daladier

PARIS, July 15.

IN a stirring speech on the occasion of the Bastille celebrations, M. Daladier, French Premier, declared that they desired nothing but peace between all peoples but any threat or any attempt at domination would find them resolved to defend French liberties and join their efforts with those peoples who had decided to safeguard their o vn independence.

The great army, he added, which they had acclaimed in the morning was he guardian of their liberties.

M. Daladier stated: "We desire nothing but peace between all peoples. We have the firm resolve to consecrate our efforts to protect it in this spirit of human collaboration which alone can assure the safety of civilization."

He continued "but any threat or any attempt at domination will find us resolved to defend French liberties and join our efforts with those peoples who have decided to safeguard their independence."

Thanking the nation for the heavy sacrifices M. Daladier added, "to-day you have the first reward: This great army which you acclaimed this morning is the guardian of your liberties. You could see that it was capable of smashing any attack which might put our country in peril."

Hore-Belisha Impressed

Mr. Hore Belisha before leaving stated that the Military Review "without spectacle was a magnificent spectacle which let on my mind a deep impression of the calmness and strength of France."

Mr. Hore-Belisha added that British services were proud indeed to have been included in such a ceremony. "Such association of our manhood and yours seems to us now altogether rational and right."—Reuter.

Frontier People Asked To Be Ready To Evacuate

STORM TROOPERS MARCH IN DANZIG STREETS WITH LATEST TYPE OF MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES

WARSAW, July 14.

THE PREPARATIONS ARE STILL CONTINUING FEVERISHLY IN DANZIG ACCORDING TO THE LATEST NEWS AND A NERVOUS ATMOSPHERE IS STATED TO BE PREVAILING.

THE FREIKORPS GO ABOUT THE STREETS QUITE OPENLY WITH MACHINEGUNS OF THE VERY LATEST TYPE AND RIFLES, MANY MOTOR-LORRIES HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS AND PEOPLE LIVING ON THE FRONTIER ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TOLD TO BE READY TO EVACUATE.

A NUMBER OF LEADING NAZI JOURNALISTS ARRIVED AT DANZIG THIS EVENING.—Reuter.

12 Workmen Arrested On Charge Of Communism

WARSAW, July 15.

The situation in Danzig is unchanged except that false rumours are dying down, declared an official spokesman. He added that the Polish Government were not satisfied with the situation in the Free City and they were watching the situation carefully and keeping themselves well-informed.

No negotiations were proceeding between the Polish and German Governments. The Polish Press reports that twelve Danzig workmen were arrested by the Gestapo on charges of Communism. Mr. Farley, the United States Postmaster-General is arriving at Warsaw on a holiday at the end of the month.—Reuter.

Germans by Commander Stephen Kinghall explaining the European situation and the British attitude.

Despite the sender's emphatic denial that letters are officially inspired and his statement that he alone is responsible, these quarters profess the belief that the Foreign Office is behind the whole thing. Dr. Goebbels in a violent Anti-British article in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" asserts that Germany has discovered that the "Author of the letters is in the service of the British Foreign Office."

The officials say that this method of propaganda is of a sort that might be expected after war has broken out and the fact of it being done now "with official backing" can only serve to cause distrust and poison in the atmosphere. Meanwhile German Post Office experts are trying to find a way to segregate these letters from the rest of the post from Britain.—Reuter

"IN PAY OF BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE"

Goebbel's Wrath At Circulation Of Kinghall's Letters

BERLIN, July 15.

Political quarters are indignant at the circulation in Germany letters alleged to be sent to many

DR. BENES FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, July 15.

Ex-President Benes is arriving in England on Tuesday from the United States where he has been since February, Reuter understands.

Dr. Benes will remain in England for some time.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN FRANCE

France To Checkmate It At All Costs

PARIS, July 15.

Investigations into Nazi propaganda activities will be pursued without respect to persons, according to an official Communique, issued this afternoon. The Communique says that persons under arrest have admitted having received large sums from agents of foreign Powers. "Anyone acting thus is presumed, unless he can prove to the contrary, to have attempted to infringe the provisions in law forbidding espionage and harmful activities, and angering internal safety of the State. All Frenchmen must unanimously condemn the activities which the Government have taken initiative in cutting short.—Reuter.

Lebrun On Anglo-French Co-operation

PARIS, July 15.

M. Lebrun, President of the French Republic, has received a reply to his telegram addressed to His Majesty on the occasion of yesterday's big parade. His Majesty declares that the visit of the British troops is a proof of the close co-operation between the armed forces of the two countries, just as the magnificent reception given to them by the French people is a symbol of the deep friendship uniting them.—Reuter.

France Refuses Recognition To Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, July 15.

It is announced France has decided to recognise Slovakia de facto.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Louis defends the world heavyweight championship against Bob Pastor of New York at Detroit on September 21st in twenty rounds bout.

Senators' Views On Hull's Statement

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Commenting on Mr. Cordell Hull's statement, Senator Pittman said that Mr. Hull had offered "unanswerable arguments", but it was too early to predict their effect on Congress.

Senator Borah said he could see nothing in Mr. Hull's arguments that would lead to any action being taken this session.—Reuter.

Divergence Of Views In Anglo-Japanese Talks

Questions Of 'Definite Causes' And 'Fundamental Principles'

TOKYO, July 15.

Japanese circles report that a divergence of views on the procedure for Tientsin negotiations was revealed during the morning talk between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita.

Mr. Arita is understood to have proposed that Britain should announce their intention of co-operating with Japan by recognising changes in the Far East.

Sir Robert Craigie is reported to have suggested in reply that the definite causes of the Tientsin dispute should be dealt with first, and questions involving fundamental principles might be discussed later.

It is stated this has led Mr. Arita to declare that an understanding on fundamental principles would make it possible for negotiations to proceed. Mr. Arita is further understood to have declared that negotiations should be conducted on the basis of Japan's views.

DISCUSSIONS ADJOURNED

A communique says that Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita, during their talk, discussed general questions forming the background of the Tientsin situation.

The discussions have been adjourned until Monday to give time for further consideration.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON HINGHWA

(Later) the Japanese have also announced that they intend to attack Hinghwa on July 19.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S OPERATIONS AGAINST SWABUE

Foreign Warships Asked To Leave Port

TOKYO, July 15.

The Japanese Navy has announced the intention of conducting operations against Swabue, 65 miles from Hongkong. Foreign warships and other vessels have been asked to leave the port by midnight G.M.T. July 17.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH DRIVE

Japanese Ultimatum To Britons

PEIPING, July, 15.

The Executive of the Anti-British movement in Honan Province has given an ultimatum to Britons resident in Kaifeng, mostly missionaries, calling on them to evacuate the city within four days, according to Japanese sources here.—Reuter.

DENIALS FROM ROME AND BERLIN

Nazi-Fascist Tussle Over Trieste

LONDON, July 14.

The Italian Ministry of Propaganda dismissed as "nonsense" the renewed reports of the presence of German divisions in Italy and the handing over of Trieste to Germany.

The reports that Germany has leased Trieste are also denied by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman who described the suggestion as "absurd and superfluous".

It is stated in Berlin that if Germany wants to use Trieste as a base she only has to ask Italy and every facility will immediately be granted.—Reuter.

Federal Scheme—That Unclaimed Orphan!

Sir A. Haroon Replies To Three Other Knights; Hopes In Viceroy's Wisdom!

Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. writes:—

The forecast of the Simla Correspondent of a Calcutta Muslim daily, made a fortnight ago, has come out amazingly true. the country is actually being inundated by statements, all emanating from Simla, extolling in unmeasured terms the virtues of the scheme of Federation. Within that vast plethora of statements, however, there are only three, issued by my distinguished friends and colleagues Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Moulana Sir Muhammed Yakub and Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, which call for any serious consideration.

THEIR ARGUMENTS SUMMARISED

The crux of the arguments contained in all the three statements combined is that the Muslim League policy on the question of Federation has hitherto been vague and inconsistent, that the League should accept the present scheme in a few more safeguards are introduced into the Act, that the League leaders should abandon all efforts to evolve an alternative scheme of reforms—for it was now beyond the pale of practical politics; that an influential deputation should wait on the Viceroy in order to give His Excellency an idea as to what new safeguards the Muslims would like to be provided in the Constitution, that the Federation was inevitable, and that if the League did not relax it's opposition to the existing scheme there would be cleavages creeping into it's camp, or to put it still more concisely, the League in order to save itself from disintegration is advised to accept the Federation on the basis of a few new safeguards.

SAFEGUARDS AND FEDERAL COURT

If I have thus understood my distinguished friends aright, let me request them to consider whether the days when the Muslims craved for mere safeguards are not now gone? Is it not a fact that these two years of Congress rule have brought home to the Muslim masses the fact that the Muslims could and should no longer agree to be dealt with as a minority community, depending for their existence on the paper prescriptions of "safeguards" or on artificial respiration to be administered to them from time to time, say, by the Federal Court? Will it, in fact, not mean countenancing of a situation under which the "Lords of Yesterday and litigants of to-day" shall have to infest the latter almost everyday with cumbersome catalogues of crimes committed against them by those who believe that the Rama Rajaya is their birthright? How long will these safeguards protect us against all the morbid manifestations of the undertrained spirit of anarchy with which the majority community, whom the new scheme is placing in a position of perpetual power, is so deeply saturated and which has already amply revealed itself in the congress-governed provinces? Will it be possible for any Court or agency in the World to cope with the work if crores take to litigating against each other, in this fashion? Has any Court ever saved a weak nation against the depredations of an inherently strong one? Did the League of Nations save Abyssinians from the Itailan invasion?

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

The real and fundamental question now before us is whether we should at all accept the principle of the perpetual rule of a perpetual majority, whose 'bona fides' we seriously question? Let those who think we should, seek an answer from the Muslim masses which are now having a bloodbath in the Hindu provinces, and are thereby atoning for the crime committed by their leaders by accepting, even partially, the present scheme of majority rule in India?

DEMOCRACY AND MUSLIMS

Democray of the type envisaged in the Government of India Act is new to India and still newer to the Muslim in India whom for the first time in their history it is placing beneath the Hindu rule. The Muslims cannot thus sign and set their seal to such a charter of their own slavery and resign themselves to the will of their armchair advisers.

MUSLIM LEAGUE POLICY

The Muslim League policy is very clear and there is no room for any misgiving about it. It has rejected the Federal Scheme, it has declined to agree to any halfway house being built for the Muslims, and the idea is rapidly and genuinely gaining ground among it's constituents that in view of the new conditions which have arisen in India, as a result of the experience gained of the working of a part of the new democratic constitution, they should ask for a radical reshuffling of the existing geographical arrangements, so that all communities are enabled to promote their own welfare and development independently of each other and all the possibilities of the major nations of India remaining always at war with each other are substantially mitigated. The Muslims League is considering schemes of this nature in all earnestness and if the British Government have taken about 10 years merely to conceive and rear that unclaimed orphan of the Federal scheme there is no reason why the Muslim League should not be allowed at least twelve months time to evolve its alternative? Will it, under the circumstances be fair to lay at the League door the charges of vagueness or of lack of constructive capacity?

INEVITABILITY OF FEDERATION

On the point of the inevitablity of the enforcement of the Federal scheme I am inclined to fully agree with my friends. As a matter of fact the signs for it are visible since long. The uncontradicted rumorous as to the import of the Delhi talks of March last, the introduction intensification and subsequent abrupt suspension of the Congress "Hide and Seek" game inside the States, the anxiety of Mr. Gandhi to drive out of the Congress fold in a most unseemly manner all the anti-federation elements, the recent decision of the Home Ministers Conference advising the Provincial Ministries to resort to repression against communal propaganda—which decision we can quite see is meant to be used against the Muslim League, the relentless persecution of Muslims in the minority provinces in order to coerce and conquer them, the indifference being shown by their Excellencies the Governors in the matter of affording protection to the minorities against the aggressive and oppressive tendencies of the majority, the suppression, systematic, by interested Press of all information likely to fully disclose the magnitude of Muslim suffering in those provinces, the manipulation of things by the Higher custodians of the sanctity of the Constitutional Laws and usages so as to thwart the establishment of League ministries in the Muslim majority provinces, and, last of all, the production and publication of a plethora of pro-federation statements inspired by a spirit of 'Nishashibism', have already unmistakably revealed to us that the inevitable is soon to happen.

ARE HUMAN DECISIONS IRREVOCABLE?

But are all human decisions final and irrevocable? Will it be driving the last nail into the Muslim coffin? Was the decision for the partition of Bengal not rescinded? How pathetic are the concluding schemes of the Varseilles Drama which was enacted on the assumption that countries and communities once victims of considerations of their conquerers conveniences will never have any opportunities of emancipation? Why have the Government at Home landed themselves into serious and constant complications on the question of Palestine? Do we know how many "last words" on that subject are going to be changed hereafter. These are the lessons of history which point to the fact that human decisions and calculations do sometimes seem to be susceptible of charges. Let those who think they can bring peace to India and through India to the World by making a messacre of the sentiments of as many nine crores of Muslims, believing perhaps that they are too demoralised and too devitalized to be taken notice of, take the risk of forcing on them the Federal scheme basing its introduction on calculations and assumptions which connote all that is undesirable in human nature. Let them also convince the world of the wisdom of their step involving tying together of a number of wild cats by their tails in order to promote their progress, happiness and independence.

HOPES IN VICEROY'S WISDOM

But so far as I can see there are yet some green oasis left amidst this vast desert of India's future. The Muslims have yet no reason to feel fully dispaired of the sympathy and sense of justice on the part of the present illustrious Viceroy of India whose regime so far seems to be replete with proofs of prudence, sympathy and sound judgement. We have every reason to hope that he would do his best to avoid throwing to the wolves nine crores of His Majesty's subjects who are the proud possessers of a most brilliant record of dignified, consistent and straightforward conduct, throughout the entire period of their association with the British Crown.

THREATENED CLEAVAGE

With regard to the threatened cleavage in the Muslims League Camp I can only say it will not influence the judgment of those substantially useful elements that really man the Muslim League and represent all that is noble, best and bright in that organisation. Those who, indifferent as to it's source, prefer power to principles or immediate platry personal profit to the greater good of the greater number will naturally always maintain their peripatetic proclivities in quest of fields fresh and pastures new. How long are we to carry on courting the company of such casual customers at the cost of our community or at the expense of the political possibilities of our posterity?

TRIBESMEN ROB PATHANS

PESHAWAR, July 15.

Last night four armed Waziri Tribesmen waylaid two Pathan villagers outside the village of Dilan in Kohat District.

The dacoits marched off with four camels of the Pathans to tribal territory, but the Pathans themselves managed to escape from the dacoits

A pursuit party was later arranged, which followed the dacoits and was successful in bringing back the camels, but not before shots were exchanged between them.—A P

HARDWAR DEHRA DUN LINE SUSPENDED

BOMBAY, July 15.

The Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, E. I. Railway informs the Associated Press that "owing to heavy rain and floods the line at mile 31|10 and 31|13 between Kansrao and Doliwala on the Hardwar Dehra Dun Branch breached at 9 a.m. to-day.

Repairs are likely to take three days. Transhipment is not possible. Running of trains on the Hardwar-Dehra Dun branch has been suspended except the Rikhikesh branch trains which will continue to run. Trains originating and terminating at Dehra Dun will now originate from and terminate at Hardwar till further advice."—A.P.

Admiral Sir Roger Back-House Dead

LONDON, July 15.

Admiral Sir Roger Back-House, a former first Sea Lord, died in London at the age of 60.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR TRAGEDY

Bombay Meeting Urges Appointment Of Impartial Judge To Try Case

Under the auspices of the Halai Memon Jamat, a meeting of the Muslim subjects of Bhavnagar resident at Bombay was held at Omar Hall, Bhendy Bazar, on Friday evening Mr. Mohamed Adam Ebrahim Lakhani presided.

The President, in the course of his speech, recalled the incidents of May 14, when two persons were killed at Bhavnagar. In connection with the incidents of that day, numerous Muslims had been arrested by the State authorities 33 of them had been released and nearly 60 were in custody, including boys of 15 and 16. The trial of these persons under various charges had been proceeding for the last two months. Public meetings had been held all over the State and a deputation had waited on the Dewan of the State to appoint an impartial judge to try the case. He felt that in the communal atmosphere that prevailed, the Muslims were afraid that justice would not be done to the accused.

A resolution requesting the State authorities to requisition the services of an impartial person of the rank of a Sessions Judge from British India, was moved by Seth Kasam Usman and was adopted unanimously.

It was announced at the meeting that Mr. I. I. Chundrigar had agreed to go to Bhavnagar to defend the accused.

LUCKNOW, July 15.—The 33rd list of subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 1,676-4-9, bringing the grand total of collections to Rs 2,88,463-15-9.—United Press.

Italo-Spanish Solidarity

ROME, July 15.

An official communique issued at San Sebastian at the conclusion of Count Ciano's talks with General Franco states that all problems of direct and indirect interest to the two countries were examined with "the frankness and confidence which characterise the relations of the two peoples indissolubly bound together by events and experiences through which they have passed together with Germany"

Complete solidarity of views and objectives has been verified and it has been decided to develop the existing collaboration in order to make the Italo-Spanish friendship, "which is a positive reality in European policy." fully answer to the objectives desired by Signor Mussolini and General Franco.—Reuter.

MUCH TRAVELLING & LITTLE BUSINESS

Count Ciano's Tour In Spain

MADRID, July 15.

The exhaustive nature of Count Ciano's tour in Spain has so far meant much travelling and little time for commercial pourparlers which were at one time anticipated. Meanwhile, the Italian Foreign Minister continued to receive a royal reception from his Spanish hosts.

Wherever he goes Italian flags and Fascist symbols are displayed in large numbers mostly at the behest of the authorities. Count Ciano arrives here in the evening. The capital will again be in gala dress for the occasion.—Reuter.

DUKE OF KENT IN 'PLANE ACCIDENT

Horrified Onlookers Rush Forward; But Duke Steps out Unconcernedly

LONDON, July 14.

When the 'plane in which the Duke of Kent who had been visiting Aberdeenshire inspecting the herring industry was taking off at the aerodrome near Aberdeen for Hendon a wheel became bogged and the machine staggered and then spun round hundreds of horrified onlookers rushed to the spot but were reassured when the Duke stepped unconcernedly. From the 'plane lit a cigarette and smilingly acknowledged the cheers of the relieved crowd. The Duke later resumed his journey to London by train.—Reuter.

PRESS AGENCY'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

"We Got Information From Govt. Official"

NEW YORK, July 15.

Mr. Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press in a statement in reply to Mr Roosevelt's accusation of falsification of facts, says that the information contained in the United Press story was obtained from Government official.

"We regarded those sources as reliable and we regarded the information as news and still so regard it."—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Grave Warning

Arms Embargo Will Help Fascist Powers & Handicap Smaller States

MEASURE MEANT FOR PEACE MAY ACTUALLY LEAD TO WAR

WASHINGTON: July 14.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS APPEALS TERSELY AND FIRMLY FOR ENACTMENT OF NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION THIS SESSION.

After referring to the Foreign Relations Committee's vote postponing action on neutrality until the next session, the President declares that it was abundantly clear to him for some time that for the cause of peace and in the interest of American neutrality and security it was highly advisable that Congress should take certain much needed action this session.

Cordell Hull's Statement

Mr. Roosevelt has forwarded with the message a longer statement by Mr. Cordell Hull, which states that the proponents of the arms embargo are urging neutrality, but what might well result is actual unneutrality, the serious consequences of which nobody can predict.

Those urging that the present embargo will keep the country out of war are misleading the American people to rely upon a false and illogical delusion.

Continuation of trade in arms after the outbreak of a war is clearly recognised as a traditional right of neutrals, subject only to an effective blockade and the right of belligerents to treat such commodities as contraband. An arms embargo would be illogical because trade in equally essential war materials could continue.

In the present condition of danger peaceful nations like ours cannot formulate a peace neutrality policy as though abnormal and critical conditions did not exist. At this serious juncture the entire question in its possible effect upon the safety and interests of the United States during the coming months is of utmost importance.

Mr. Cordell Hull repeats his six-point neutrality programme as the best that could be devised with a view to keeping the country out of conflict if one rises.

After a reference to the present international anarchy and danger to peace in more than one part of the world, Mr. Hull declares that every one must realise that the outbreak of a general war increased the dangers confronting the United States.

If there existed any desire to assist or injure particular foreign countries the United States Government would not be endeavouring persistently for many years to do the utmost to avoid the outbreak of a general war.

An arms embargo favours nations which have taken a lead in building their fighting power. American refusal to enable small nations particularly to obtain means of self-defence, could contribute towards making peace-devoted peoples more helpless.—Reuter.

Educational Conference In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

On a charge of contravening the order under Section 145 which was promulgated on 29th June due to the tension which arose over the murder of a Sikh named Arjun Singh, seven Muslims and one Hindu were fined rupee one each by the Chief City Magistrate to-day.

They were found loitering in different localities variously armed.

Educational Conference

Mr. Mohamed Mukhtar Azad, a member of the All-India Muslim Education Conference, Aligarh, has arrived in Hyderabad in the course of his tour of the country which has been undertaken in an endeavour to counter-act the hostile propaganda being conducted in certain places against the Aligarh University. He has already visited the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

Mr. Azad is staying as the guest of Moulana Abdul Qadir Badayuni, the Mufti of the High Court.

The seventh session of the Graduates Association Conference will be held in Aurangabad next November.—A. P.

Ruikar's Reply To Nagpur Socialists' Statement

NAGPUR (By Mail).

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Organiser 'Forward Bloc', C. P. in the course of a statement to the press, in reply to the statement of the Nagpur Socialists says:—

My attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Messrs. B. N. Mukerjee, S. Y. Kulkarni, G. M. Mote, P. D. Marathe, V. S. Dandekar and Laltashanker Agnihotri regarding the 'Forward Bloc' at Nagpur says·

I am extremely pained and surprised to find that our colleagues should have rushed to the press and tried to create a mountain out of a Molehill. Even if there were any differences they could have brought the matter to the notice of the Left Consolidation Committee and settled the whole matter in an amicable spirit.

The indecent haste displayed by our Socialists in rushing to the Press, hardly displays any desire either to consolidate the Left Wing or to further the cause of Revolutionary Nationalism.

I must however seriously warn our friends that their present tactics of discrediting the Local 'Forward Bloc', while playing a Lip homage to Rashtra Gaurava Subhas Chandra Bose, is the surest way of discrediting the entire Left Wing and playing into the hands of Right Wing.

The party allegiance of our valiant Comrades is not disclosed in their statement; but if they belong and owe allegiance to either the C. S. P. or the National Front Group, I have to warn the party Leaders of these groups in the Left Consolidation Committee, that the disruptive tactics of their Local Comrades will cause irreparable harm to the consolidation of the Left Wing in our Province.

Swiss Nazis Sentenced

ZURICH, July 14.

A group of Swiss Nazis have been sentenced by the Federal Penal Court to periods of imprisonment on charges of espionage for Germany Johann Frei, the alleged head of the German spy service, has been sentenced by default to two years penitentiary or five years deprivation of civic rights. Frei is stated to have fled to Germany in September.

Alfred Zander, leader of the Swiss Nazis has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of civic rights and four others received from two to six months. A German subject, Oberdoerfer, has been sentenced by default to 3 months imprisonment or expulsion for five years. Oberdoerfer owned a hotel where Frei stationed an agent to help Swiss Nazis to cross the frontier.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S MYSTERY WARSHIP

New Submarines Can Travel 8,000 Miles Without Refuelling

LONDON, July 15.

News has been received in London of launching of a mystery warship named the "Shokaku" at Yokosuka Dockyard which owing to Japan's policy of secrecy regarding naval construction it is impossible to identify.

It is clear says the "Daily Telegraph" naval correspondent that the launch was attended by admirals Prince Fushiki and Yonai and two members of the Imperial Family, that the vessel is something out of the ordinary and may be it is one of the three or four battleships stated to be of 40,000 tons or more laid down since 1936.

Alternatively, it may be a large aircraft carrier.

The vessel is additional to the new fleet of 93 vessels aggregating 221,492 tons completed and approaching completion comprising five aircraft carriers and aircraft depotships totalling 47,000 tons, six cruisers, 26 destroyers, 15 submarines, 20 torpedoboats and nine sweepers, sub-marines chasers and auxiliaries.

There is some evidence that the new battleships will mount at least ten sixteen inch guns and it is known fairly definitely that the new sub-marines belong to the so-called Trans-Pacific Class and are capable of a round voyage of 8 thousand miles without refuelling.—Reuter.

GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION SEMI-FINALS

LONG ISLAND, July 14.

In the Professional Golfers' Association Championship Semi-Finals over 36 holes Byron Nelson beat E. J. Harrison nine and eight. Henry Picard beat Dick Metz one up. Final will be played to-morrow.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashad 30, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 28, 1358
Parsi: Behman 14, 1308
Hightide: 11-41, 23-31
Lowtide: 4-49, 7-48
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.

TUESDAY, July 18

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PROHIBITION GUARDS

Prohibition Guards are requested to be present at the Council Hall, in uniform at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday. There will be a march from the Council Hall to Bori Bunder.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

There will be a conversational meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Mr. Dhurandhar will initiate discussion on "Prohibition."

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. H. M. Mavji will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

A quarterly general body meeting of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be held at the Mahasabha premises, Kuwar Kunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The fifth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street when all the members are earnestly requested to be present in time.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA

Under the auspices of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, Mr. G. V. Kawitkar will deliver a public lecture on "The Life of Shree Namdeo Maharaj", today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Narali Bankar Mandali's Building, at Northbrook Street.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Ginyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 17th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

The members of the Kanara Saraswat Association will meet Rajadharmaprasakta K. Shankarnarayan Rao, Ex-Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court and Chief Scout of Mysore, in the Association Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

"DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS"

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 6th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amashashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend

JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT HIRA BAUG

Under the auspices of the Janjira State People's Union, a public meeting of Janjira State subjects will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank, when Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., editor "Hilal" will preside and prominent speakers will address on the present situation in Janjira State and the need of strengthening the struggle for people's demands. Messages received from Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Shankarao Deo in support of the struggle will be read.

Amusements Of The Day

EXCELSIOR: "Love Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.
METRO: "The Adventures of Hucleberry Finn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Old Bones Of The Rivers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.
MINERVA: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

FORWARD BLOC AND LEFT CONSOLIDATION

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Sociology, a public discussion will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at R. L. Trust Building, at the Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Members of the Institute and their friends are invited.

BOMBAY HINDI-BHASHIS' TELEGRAM TO MALAVIYAJI

The Org. Secretary of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad, writes:—

A telegram to the following effect has been sent to-day by Pandit Kandarp Narain Misra to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Hindu University, Benares:—

"Ranjit Film exploiting your name. Bombay Hindi-Bhashis protesting against colossal misrepresentation of Tulsidas. Pray intervene."

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at the King George English High School, Dadar. Mr. U. N. Menon will move that "The present crisis in the Congress can be solved only by the recall of the Congress Ministers" and Mr. Mukund Rajadhyaksh will oppose. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting on behalf of the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty to congratulate the strikers of the Fidvi Printing Press and to support the strikers of the "Hilal" and Ramoday Litho Works.

Comrades Wakankar, Ware, B. T. Randive, Jambhekar, Dange, Mahomed Sahid and Ramsharan and others will speak in the meeting.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA

A general body meeting of the above Sangha was held on last Sunday, the 9th instant, and the following members were elected as office-bearers for the year 1939-40.

President: Mr. B. Narayan Rao.
Vice-President: Mr. J. K. Ullal.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Laxman B. Ullal and H. Kujumba Devadiga.
Jt. Hon. Treasurers: Messrs. P. Ramava Devadiga and Venkappa A. Devadiga
Captain: Mr. K. C. Devadiga.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association was held on Friday, 14th July at 6 p.m. in the Secondary Training College. After the annual report and the statement of accounts (copy attached) were passed, the following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the year 1939-40.

President: Rev. L. Raymond.
Vice-President: Miss S. Panandikar.
Joint Secretaries: Mr. C. A. Christie and Miss N. D. Shroff.
Treasurer: Mr. C. S. Kodkani.
Ordinary members: Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. B. Abreo, Mr. G. V. Gadgil, Mrs. P. P. Nariman, Mr. N. V. Chitnis, Mr. A. L. Mazumdar and Mr. B M. Kapadia.

B. P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday), immediately after the special meeting which has been called on that day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, is over.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. P. Kar, M.A., will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The tenth annual general meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir.

PUBLIC MEETING OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS

A public meeting of Indian Christians organised by the Domestic Servants' Union will be held to-day (Sunday at 5 p.m. at the New Model High School Hall, Chinchbunder. Sjt. Kitchener D'Costa will preside.

Among the prominent speakers will be: Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr. K. K. Shah, Sjt. Charley Baptysta, Mr. L. P. Mathias, M.A., Principal, Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, Editor, O'Anglo Lusitano and President, Goa Congress Committee and others.

The subject for discussion in the meeting will be that the salvation of the Indian Christians lies in the Indian National Congress.

Late Mr. Mayan

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, President of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, writes as follows:—

The Keralites of Bombay will one and all be shocked to learn the sad and untimely demise of Mr. T. C. Mayan. Mr. Mayan was a man of winning manners and genial disposition and endeared himself to everyone who came in contact with him. He enjoyed great influence and popularity among the Keralites of Bombay irrespective of caste or creed. His connection with the Bombay Port Haj Committee and the services that he rendered to that body by his organisational ability, and through it, the Muslims at large, are too well-known.

Mr. Mayan was actively connected with the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj from its very inception in 1932 and has been its President for many years and rendered very valuable services. It is indeed very sad that such a promising life should have been so prematurely snatched away by the cruel hand of death. On behalf of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj and the Keralites of Bombay, I extend my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family. May his soul rest in peace.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

The Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal's Debating Society has arranged a lecture of Mr. S. N. Deshprabhu C.D. Art, M.B.P.A. (New York) on "My experiences in America", which will be followed by a discussion, at the Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. S. Kavalekar, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

NOTHING TO DO WITH SILVER CRISIS

Mody Denies Rumours About Central Bank

BOMBAY, July 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Sir Homi Mody, Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the Central Bank of India, said: "The Bank has lost no money whatever in respect of any party nor has it suffered any financial loss owing to the fall in silver prices."

Sir Homi Mody added, that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumours current in the city in connection with the Bank.—Associated Press.

For Travellers To Iran

Intimation has been received that owing to the outbreak of cholera in Afghanistan the Iranian authorities will detain all travellers from India via Mirjawa in quarantine at the frontier. It is not yet known whether anti-cholera inoculation certificates will be accepted.

Death Anniversary Of Sir B. N. Saklatvala

Baj ceremonies will be performed by the members of Zoroastrian Friends' Union to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in commemoration of the anniversary day of the late Sir N. B. Saklatvala as Sir Nowroji Saklatvala was a leading citizen, and an industrialist and was the head of the great House of Tatas. His Maha-Behman will be performed opposite J. N. Petit Library at Bai Pirojbai Dadabhai Manekji Vacha Agiary, Hornby Road, under the chairmanship of the High Priest of the Parsis Dasturji Saheb Dastur Kaikhusroo Mahiar Kutar, Dastur Darab Pahalna. Kawasha S. Dalal, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer will make a short speech on the life of the deceased. Dr. Jehangir Merwanji Pavri will deliver a lecture "From Manhood to Godhood".

LATE MR. BADHEKA

To commemorate the death of the late Gijubhai Badheka, the great exponent of the Montessori system, a meeting was held at the New Era School on Saturday evening.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided.

A resolution was passed at the meeting recording their sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Badheka, the pioneer in the field of child-education and child-literature, and also the pioneer in the field of literacy.

The resolution was moved by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and seconded by Mrs. Tarabai Modak and others.

Mr. Munshi made a short speech in which he dwelt on the great contribution of Mr. Badheka in the educational activities of Bombay and Gujarat.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, President of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly Public Class on Bhagwat Geeta, at the Mission Library Hall Khar, at 9 a.m. to-day

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ WILL HAY
BRINGS NEW LAUGHS IN
"OLD BONES OF THE RIVER"
From stories by EDGAR WALLACE!
Also
LOUIS-GALENTO
Boxing Championship Fight
'Phone 22323. Plans Open.

VENUS, JUPITER, AND MARS

Some Facts And Figures

(BY PADAM S. M. GODREJ)

The popular belief is that of all the planets, the brightest jewel in the heavens is Venus and next Jupiter. This belief is not correct. The planet next in point of brilliancy is not Jupiter but Mars.

At every interval of 15 to 17 years, Mars attains so much brightness that it rivals even Jupiter at its best.

Begin your observation from this evening, when the Sun sets in the West, Mars will be rising in the East; if it be cloudy, wait till the clouds disperse and at midnight when the Sun is below our feet, in the opposite hemisphere, Mars is on or near the Meridian, above our head: or observe before Sun rise and Mars will be found low down in the Western sky.

Mars is a ruddy planet and so it looks fiery red. The stars, which surround Mars, form the Constellation of Capricornus the Goat (Sanskrit:—Makara).

In these days, be on the watch for Mars every evening and the lustre of its brilliancy will reach its climax on Wednesday 26th July.

Since 1924 A.D., the best days to enjoy the unusual and imposing brilliancy of Mars, in this 1939 A.D., are 12 viz., from July 22nd Saturday to 2nd August Wednesday.

Jupiter, at its best, attains a magnitude of minus 2.5, whereas Mars, at its best, attains a magnitude of minus 2.7. which was in 1924 A.D.

This year the magnitude is minus 2.6. that is, lower only by decimal point one.

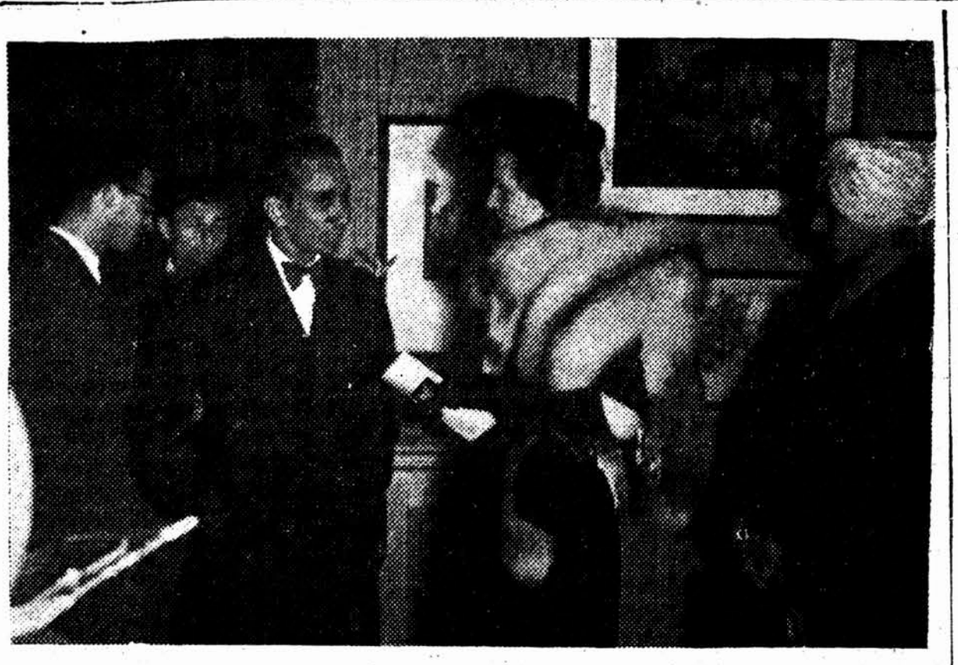
Look far and wide, look high in the heavens, observe the fiery colour and impressive brilliancy of Mars and your mental horizon will be widened and enlarged your thoughts

Patna Sessions Judge Quashes Conviction Of Bombay Merchants

Tahirbhoy Mohammad Ali and A. K. Noorbhoy,—two city merchants, who were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sadar Patna under Section 420 I. P. C. and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each—were acquitted, on appeal by the Sessions Judge of Patna.

The case against them was that they made false and dishonest representations to one S. S. Beiwariar, complainant in the case, regarding a British made apparatus called the Universal Copy Apparatus of which they were the sole agents and distributors for India.

But the learned Sessions Judge held that no attempt to cheat or fraudulently misrepresent the apparatus to the complainant was made by the accused



H. H. the Begum Aga Khan conversing with Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar at the opening of the exhibition of his paintings at the Galerie Charpentier, Paris.

Forward Bloc In C. P.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 14.

In a Press statement, Mr. H. V. Kamath states that during the recent visit of Shri. Subhas Chandra Bose to Jubbulpore, he met a number of workers from all over Mahakoshal and discussed the future plan of work with them. A provisional committee of the provincial 'Forward Bloc' was formed with the following office-bearers:—Mr. H. V. Kamath, Organising Secretary, Dr. Geo. DaSilva, Treasurer and Mr. Bhawani Prasad Tewari, Office Secretary.

As invitations have already been received from Saugor, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Narsinghpur and other centres, Messrs. H. V. Kamath, G. DaSilva and others will first visit these places and then tour all the districts of Mahakoshal during the next three or four weeks. Kisan and Mazdoor Sabhas, Socialists and other Radical Groups and individuals desirous of inviting them have been requested to communicate with either Mr. H. V. Kamath, "Nirvana", Nerbudda Road Dr. Geo. DaSilva, Civil Lines, or Mr. B. P. Tewari, whose office is located in Jawaharganj, Jubbulpore city.

SWEEPERS' DEMANDS GRANTED

MULTAN, July 14.

The Municipal sweepers of Multan again went on strike this morning. Their demand was that they should be given holiday on pay day which should be fixed before the 10th of every month. They also wanted that their pay should be disbursed on one day instead of on four days. Lastly they demanded the reinstatement of three or four sweepers, who had been dismissed for alleged disobedience of the orders of the health officer.

The strike was later called off on the Executive Officer and President of the Municipality agreeing to grant some of their demands.—A. P.

TRUE TO LIFE!
IT'S POEM OF LOVE
and SACRIFICE of the clan of the snake-charmers painted most marvellously by your favourite
Director: DEBKI-BOSE
New Theatres' Unique Documentary!
"SAPERA"
alias
The SNAKE-CHARMER
Starring: KANANBALA, NAWAB, P. SANYAL, Menaka, K. C. Dey & Prithviraj,
with thrilling music by R. C. BORAL
THIRD THRILLING WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

DENOUNCING SELF-SEEKERS
AND
SIDING
WITH SELFLESS WORKERS
IN
HOMI WADIA'S
Punjab Mail
I FIGHT MY ALL POWERFUL ENEMY AND WIN THE BATTLE FOR THE DOWN-TRODDEN.
Fearlessly Yours
NADIA
2ND WEEK
LAMINGTON
DAILY
4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-0 P.M.

VOICE —OF THE PEOPLE —OF THE PRESS —OF THE BOX OFFICE
unanimously
SHOUT
That
IT'S THE GREATEST DEVOTIONAL!
SHREE
RANJIT
Movietone's
Mammoth Marathi Musical
Sant Tulsidas
—THE MAN WHO GAVE GOD TO MEN!.....
with
unrivalled cast
V. PAGNIS, VASANTI
Leela Chitnis, K. Datey, Ram Marathey, Ram Apte, B. Sohoni & Dixit etc.
Directed by JAYANT DESAI
4TH Fascinating Week
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1 p.m.

SURVEY OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN C. P.

Four Sub-Committees Appointed

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Industrial Survey Committee, appointed by the Provincial Government, at its fourth meeting held in the Legislative Assembly Building, with Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Chairman, in the chair, has appointed four sub-committees.

The sub-committee for Forest Resources will study and report on the industrial possibilities of the forest resources of the Central Provinces and Berar, such as common commercial timbers of C.P. their sources of supply, uses, methods of seasoning; woods suitable for various purposes and their utilisation e.g. Wood suitable for constructional purposes, matches, pencils, mathematical instruments, carving, toys, bobbins, ply-wood boards, etc.; fibre yielding grasses, bamboo grasses for paper making, dyes from plants; tanning barks of C.P. and other minor forest products and resources, e.g. edible flowers, fruits and seeds, oil seeds; gums e.g. resin from salai, wood-charcoal, lac, horns, bones; semi-precious stone; mineral waters and patchouli.

The sub-committee for exploitation of minerals will study and report on the industrial possibilities of mineral resources of the province such as ores of aluminium, iron, manganese, copper, tungstun, lead and silver, asbestos, barytes, lignite, building stones, clays, mica, ochres, fluor-spar, fuller's earth, glass sands, graphite, soda, steatite, semi-precious stones and mineral waters.

The sub-committee for power will study and report on Electricity cheap sources of generating electricity in the province for industrial purposes e.g. power; for aluminium and calcium carbide, cynamide, etc., coal-resources of the province, coke, coal gas and its by-products, soft coke as domestic fuel, a substitute for cow-dung cakes; charcoal wood charcoal, fuels; by-products of wood distillation and their utilisation and industrial alcohol for solvent purposes e.g. in lac varnishes and as a fuel for automobiles.

The sub-committee for transport, taxation and marketing, will study and report on transport-railways, buses, lorries, bullock carts; roads, road-material-road metal, tar, concrete and wooden blocks for paving, etc.; taxation—terminal taxes, octroi duties, market dues, excise duties, forest dues, grazing fees, malguzar taxes, royalties and concession fees for quarries, mines etc.; and marketing-co-operative societies, market places, grading, standardisation, adulteration, trade marks, etc.

The conveners of the sub-committees have been empowered to co-opt experts as members in consultation with the Chairman of the Survey Committee in order to take advantage of the expert knowledge available in the province.

Rly. Workers' Demonstrations On July 19

All Preparations Completed

The arrangements for July 19 Railway Workers demonstration in Bombay are complete. On July 11 a special meeting of prominent Railway Workers and Union Organisers was held at R. M. Bhat High School to chalk out the final programme for the procession, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar M. L. A. presided. Several Railway workers exhorted the organisers to carry on vigorous propaganda at their work places and bring in thousands of Railway Workers to join the procession.

On July 12 a mass meeting attended by over a thousand Railway Workers was held at G. I. P. Railway Parel Tiffin Shed under the Presidentship of Mr. Z. R. Chaudhari. Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, K. P. Shankar Lingam, Mathews, K. N. Joglekar and D. S. Vaidya spoke.

All the speakers exhorted the workers to come to the procession in their thousands and thus demonstrate their support to their demands put before the Railway Board.

Mr. Rambharose one of the workers in his vehement speech asked every worker present to behave as a volunteer and bring the whole Workshop at the meeting.

It was announced at the meeting that the members of the Lorry Drivers Union has kindly consented to allow the use of their 40 trucks for the purpose of this procession at nominal charges. This has created tremendous enthusiasm among the workers.

Several mass meetings are organised throughout the line. On the July 19 representatives of various Railway Unions throughout the country are expected to attend.

On the July 19 no less than 25 meetings will be held under the auspices of various branches of G. I. P. Railwaymen's and other Railway Unions on B.B&C.I. and B.P.T. in support of various demands of Railway Workers.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Railway Unions' Joint Committee, a meeting of the workers of the Matunga Workshops was held on the 13th inst. at the Tiffin shed, Matunga. Messrs R. A. Khedgikar, Joglekar and Mandpe were the speakers. By loud 'Ayes' the workers expressed their determination to make ceaseless propaganda for the 19th July demonstration inside the workshop departments and raise irresistible voice before the Railway Board.

Another meeting was held the same day opposite the Iron Wagon Shops. Mahaluxmi, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Messrs S. L. K. Oak and D. S. Vaidya. were the speakers. Explaining the importance of the 19th July demonstration, the speakers urged the workers to leave no doubt in the minds of the Railway Board with regard to the determination of the workers to wrest their demands from the hands of the Railway Board. The speakers, appeal for mustering strong at the meeting and procession on the 19th July was enthusiastically responded to by the workers.

FAR FROM DRY!

HUNS PICTURES' PROHIBITION COMEDY:

A Bottle of Brandy

10TH WEEK

MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.

PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAGAR'S WONDER FILM:

THE ONLY WAY

9th WEEK

WED. 19th JULY
AT 4 P.M.
3rd Zenana Show

SUN. 16th JULY
MORNING SHOW
AT 10 A. M.
GIRI DOWNSTAIRS

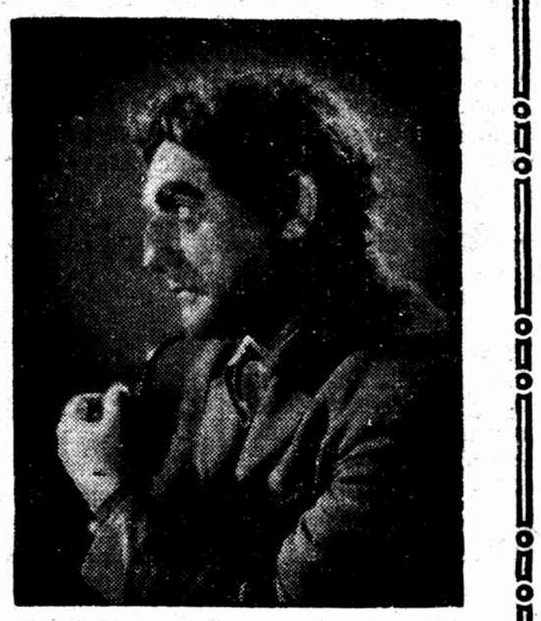
MY EYES

(MERI ANKHE)

SUPREME PICTURES' FIRST SENSATIONAL HIT

Produced At

RANJIT STUDIOS



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KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR, ISHWARLAL, TRILOK, KAPUR & Others.

Directed by DWARKA KHOSLA.

Story of the love of a Blind Girl for an ugly man.

NOW SHOWING AT

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Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Mats. at 1-45 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

THOSE WHO WERE THE FIRST TO SEE

YESTERDAY WERE ENTERTAINED TO THE CORE

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IMPERIAL CINEMA

IT IS
SAGAR'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL

Sadhana

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB HARISH and Others.

Directed By:

VEERENDRA C. DESAI & Mahendra Thakore

The Romance Of A College Boy With a Village Girl.

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. To-day Mat. at 1-45 p.m.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S., (Wadifalia, Surat)

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

Something Uncanny In Jaipur

Mahatma On Indefinite Detention Of Jamnalal Bajaj

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

Those who are interested in Jaipur affairs have been living in suspense for they had learnt that some talks were taking place between the Prime Minister of the State and Sheth Jamnalalji. I regret to have to inform them that nothing worth has come out of the talks. Therefore the struggle continues. Even civil disobedience continues in a way though it is suspended in regard to further formation of jathas for courting arrest. Those who courted arrests remain in the State prisons. They have not sought release. They will come out in due course on the termination of their sentences. Shethji's detention is indefinite. And he will not come out by undertaking to leave the State on release, and the authorities will not permit him to remain in Jaipur as a free man in spite of the fact that further courting of arrests has stopped. Thus they will not allow Shethji even to do constructive work among the people. They know that they have no fear of any secret propaganda on his part or his saying one thing and doing the contrary. His reputation for strictest honesty is to well established to admit of any doubt.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

Some complication has arisen because Shethji is suffering from pains in the knees. The State Medical Officer advises Shethji to go to Europe or at least to the seaside for treatment. He is himself doing all he can, but he is of opinion that change of place is indicated. Shethji whilst he is under detention would not go out of Jaipur even for the sake of getting well. He thinks that self-respect requires unconditional release. He will not think of a change so long as he is under a ban for which he feels there is no justification. Since civil disobedience is suspended there is no warrant whatsoever for detaining Jamnalalji in custody. Why won't the authorities release him and arrest him when he commits an offence against the laws of the State? To say the least there is something uncanny about the treatment of Sheth Jamnalalji. It is the duty of the Jaipur authorities either to justify the indefinite detention or to release him unconditionally

The Jaipurians have been asking me how long the embargo on their civil resistance will last. I can only answer, as long as the atmosphere demands suspension. Meanwhile let them carry out the constructive programme. I retain the opinion that no one is fit for offering civil disobedience who has not satisfied the conditions I have laid down. And there is always a saving clause about all my advice. No one need follow it unless it appeals to his head and heart. No one who has honestly the inner call need be deterred from obeying it because of my advice. In other words, it applies only to those who are not conscious of any inner call and who have faith in my riper experience and soundness of my judgment.

Though the talks have broken down, the authorities are not absolved from the duty of finding a solution for the impasse. Absence of civil disobedience does not mean cessation of agitation in some form or other for securing the rudiments of freedom for which the fight was undertaken. Public opinion will give the authorities no rest. Let the Jaipurians, therefore, know that so long as they have the will they have the power. And it increases with every effort to keep it under check. Every power is not meant to be immediately used. Garnering it often makes it far more effective than if it is used the moment it is generated.

Civil Liberty In Indore

Deputation Meets The Premier

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail.)

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Karandikar and Purohit, President and the Secretary of the Central India Civil Liberties Union, Indore, waited upon the Prime Minister of the Holkar State Government, Col. Dina Nathji, on the 13th instant and presented a memorandum including the following demands:—

(1) Repeal of the Legal Department Notification No. 13 of the 19th May 1939, which has banned holding of the public meetings in Indore City area.

(2) Removal of the deportation orders passed on five local prominent public workers.

(3) Removal of internment order passed on Sjt. Ratanlal Upadhyaya.

(4) Remodelling of the Press Act in Indore State on the lines of British India.

(5) Repealing of Strike ordinance i.e. Legal Department Notification No. 15 dated the 19-7-1939.

(6) Removal of bans imposed from time to time on certain newspapers and books.

While replying, the Prime Minister informed the deputation that the ban on public meeting has been lifted up.

As regards removal of deportation and internment orders he assured the deputation that he would go through the personal files of the persons concerned. He further assured that he would consider remodelling of the Press Act and the removal of the Strike Ordinance favourably.

While speaking about the last item viz., removal of the ban on newspapers and books he asked the deputation to furnish a list of the newspapers and books for his consideration.

When interviews by a journalist the deputation expressed their optimism and said that they would shortly issue a detailed statement.

BHANDARIS AND PROHIBITION

How They Can Help Ministry To Solve Problem Of Unemployment

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

As the train taking me to the Frontier Province was steaming out of the station, Rao Bahadur Bole handed me a copy of the petition of the Bhandaris of Bombay addressed to the Prime Minister. He pressed me to read it and send him my reply. I read the petition after resting my tired limbs and sent him my reply.

The petition is an interesting document and deserves public notice. According to it the Bhandaris got the concession to tap trees as early as 1672 as a mark of favour for military services rendered to the then British Power. Then they lost the concession. But they were able to continue their occupation, and to the present that is the occupation of about 8,000 people.

The petitioners say they are not agqainst prohibition but they plead for gradualness extending to a few years. Then comes the stringe at the very tail-end. It runs: "If the Government fail to pay heed to all these entreaties and leave the Bhandaris to their fate as it falls upon them, we do not know what course these poorly educated and uneducated people may follow in their sheer disappointment. We are afraid they may even go to the length of adopting not only Congress methods of seeking relief but adopting more drastic measures in their frenzy."

The threat, in my opinion, vitiates a good case and raises grave doubts about the 'bona fides' of the signatories. Are the Government to yield to cold reason or to the cold steel?

If the Bhandaris have a good case, why do they not rely upon its commanding public sympathy?

Let me inform the public that the ministers are trying their best, in spite of threats, to remove every kind of injustice. In these days of the growing violence of the mind, threats must be regarded as the ordinary lot of ministers elected under the extensive democratic franchise. They may not be deterred even at the cost of their offices or lives from doing what they hold to be their duty, nor can they afford to be angry and refuse to do justice because as in the case under consideration the petition for justice ends by issuing an ugly threat. I have, therefore, pleasure in informing the public that the ministers are applying themselves to the task of keeping every tapper employed at the very work to which he has been used. Only the tappers have got to help the ministers to apply the remedy. It consists in the tappers tapping niro during the niro season and turning it into 'gud.' This requires honest care and attention. The pots have to be treated as has been pointed out in these columns. The niro need not be drunk. Pure niro cannot take the place of toddy which contains a certain percentage of alcohol and which therefore changes in quality. Pure niro is food even as sugar is. Toddy, even sweet, is not in the same sense and to the same extent as niro. Hence niro will be turned into 'gud' which can compete with the ordinary 'gud' which is often dirty adulterated, full of grit. Palm 'gud' is any day more tasty than sugarcane 'gud.' It can be eaten raw whereas sugarcane 'gud' being much sweeter does not admit of being eaten raw. And paml 'gud,' when it is manufactured under State supervision, will always carry with it the guarantee of being pure. Many sweets can be manufactured out of palm 'gud.' But in order to accomplish this great task whole-hearted co-operation of the Bhandaris is necessary. If they are in earnest, they will help the Government and help themselves. What to do during the off season will be a question. I have not been able to study the condition under which toddy is drawn. But this is a matter of detail and adjustment.

Their Majesties the King and Queen visiting the Colonial Hall, British Pavilion, World's Fair, New York, on June 10, 1939. Accompanying the King is A. J. Findlay, C. M. G., Enquiry Officer. Mrs. Findlay is with Her Majesty and on the right is Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador.

Poland's Rights In Danzig

(I). The Free City of Danzig is included in the Polish Customs Frontier. That is to say, the Free City has not a Customs Union with Poland but that it is incorporated within the sphere of Polish Customs. Hence Polish Customs regulations automatically come into force in the Danzig territory. Danzig, however, has its own Customs administration under its own officials, working under the general control of the Central Council of Polish Customs.

The Customs authorities of Danzig Free State form only a part of the whole Polish Customs organisation. The supervision of the Danzig Customs service is done by the Polish Government through Polish inspectors stationed in Danzig. The Danzig Customs authorities are bound to submit statements of accounts of the Customs revenue to the Central Council of Polish Customs and they are also responsible for the amount as well as for the carrying out of the Customs regulations. The administrative expenses of the Danzig Customs Service are deducted from the Customs income. A certain percentage of the Customs revenue is handed over to the Free City as arranged by a special agreement.

(II). The railways within the territory of the Free City of Danzig are the property of the Polish State and their administration and exploitation is done by the Polish Government. A part of the railways serve the Port exclusively and form the property of the Council of Port and Waterways, administered by Polish officials. These railways are normally under the control of the Polish Railway Administration.

(III). Poland has the right to maintain her own postal service for direct postal, telegraphic and telephonic contact between the port area and Poland as well as between Poland and the outside world. Within the port area Poland maintains her own postal service with special post boxes.

(IV). The administration and direction of the port and waterways of Danzig is in the hands of the Polish-Danzig organisation called the Council of the Port and Waterways of Danzig, having far-reaching autonomy. The members of this Council may consist of Poles and Danzigers fifty-fifty, although at present the Polish percentage is only 41 per cent. The same applies to port labourers although actually the percentage of Polish workers is much less. The port police and coastal guards who are under the control of the Port Council are selected from among the Poles and Danzigers in equal numbers. The principle business of the Council is to assure Poland of the free use of the Danzig port. The profit or loss of the Port Council are divided between Poland and Danzig in equal shares. The same applies also to capital investments.

(V). Poland looks after the foreign affairs of the Free City and protects the interests of the Danzig citizens abroad. This signifies the important fact that Danzig has common customs and economic interests with Poland.

(VI). As regards the Polish population within the territory of the Free City, the Danzig Government cannot discriminate against them to their disadvantage. A special treaty guarantees the Polish elements the use of Polish private and public schools as well as free and unrestricted use of the Polish language in administrative and judicial matters. The polish population have the rights of congregation and cultural progress.

(VII). Poland has the right to import through Danzig war materials and ammunitions. For this purpose the small peninsula of Westerplatte has been handed over to Poland where she maintains a special division of her army.

(VIII). Poland has the right to station her warships in the port of Danzig. This has been arranged by a special understanding.

(IX). By the Paris Convention it was agreed that receipts and payments at the Customs, railways and the port may be done either in Polish or Danzig currency, i.e., the zloty or the gulden. Since the devaluation of the Danzig gulden in 1935, by an agreement signed in August 1935 the Customs duty and railway charges are payable only in the Polish zloty.

(X). There is no Customs frontier for goods or individuals between Danzig and Poland. The citizens of both the States have equal commercial and industrial rights in both the countries. Shipping and navigation in Polish and Danzig waterways enjoy equal rights. That the economic interests of Danzig are joined together with that of Poland is emphasised by the fact that Danzig has to regulate her import and export regulations according to the decrees of the Polish Government.

(XI). The docks at Danzig are the joint property of Poland and Danzig. The railway workshop at Troyl is similarly under joint ownership. The Danzig docks are exploited by a joint English-French-Polish-Danzig syndicate in which Poland and Danzig have a share of 20 per cent. each.

(XII). The Politechnic at Danzig which before the war belonged to Germany was handed over to the Danzigers with the condition that they should respect also the rights of the Polish population in this Politechnic.

(XIII). In the office of the Polish Merchant Shipping at Danzig Poland has the right to register ships under the Polish Flag.

(XIV). The Free City is not free to obtain foreign loans without previous consultation with the Polish Government.

(XV). Danzig cannot manufacture or import arms or war material. She cannot keep an armed division or fortify the frontiers. The Free City is consequently a demilitarised territory.

(XVI). The Polish banks have an assured share of 25 per cent in the Bank of Danzig which might be raised to even 30 per cent. The Polish banks are also the founders of the Bank of Danzig.

(XVII). By the agreement of 1934 was established the Danzig Chamber of Commerce for Foreign Trade to represent the commercial and economic interests of Danzig in the common Polish-Danzig customs frontier. In the managing committee of this Chamber sits a representative of Poland with equal vote with other members.

MAN RUNS AMOK AT AGRA

Two Persons Killed Three In Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)
AGRA CITY, July 15.

One Shamsuddin ran amok stabbing five persons with a sword killing two men instantly two boys and one woman are lying in a precarious condition in hospital. The cause of the murders is alleged to be a long love intrigue the Police arrested Shamsuddin and recovered his blood stained sword the incident has caused great sensation in the city.—A.P.

Hunger-strike For Release Is Wrong

Gandhiji's Statement On Bengal Prisoners' Fast

ABBOTTABAD, July 15.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press regarding the hunger-strike of political prisoners in Bengal:—

"Some ladies are inundating me with wires and letters about the hunger-striking prisoners in Bengal. One telegram peremptorily asks me to discharge my responsibility by myself joining the hunger-strike. Another lays the whole burden on my shoulders of leading the agitation on the ground that the prisoners had suspended their hunger-strike on my assurance. I have returned suitable replies where necessary, but the matter is too important to be disposed of by personal replies.

"I fear my fair correspondents are damaging the cause they represent by expecting me to do what I cannot do. They are damaging it also by encouraging hunger-strikers. I have no doubt that the hunger-strike is wrong. No prisoner should free himself from prison by refusing to take food. The ladies, who are corresponding with me and others, who are agitating for their release should persuade the hunger-strikers to give up their fast.

"Exercise of pressure of public opinion is a legitimate method and if it is wisely applied, it will become quite effective. No Government, nowadays, can afford to be indifferent to popular opinion. Therefore, I implore those who are organising public opinion to persuade hunger-strikers to give up the hunger-strike and not to mislead the public by expecting to do the impossible. At the same time, I would urge the Bengal Government to put an end to this particular agitation by releasing the prisoners, although as I have admitted, the prisoners have put themselves in the wrong by resorting to hunger-strike.

"The release is long overdue. Rightly or wrongly, and I think rightly, the public had expected their release on the transfer of power to the responsible legislature. That expectation should have been fulfilled long ago. The Government will lose nothing and will certainly gain much by yielding to popular pressure in this matter of release of political prisoners."—A.P.

FEUDAL AND SEMI-FENDAL SYSTEMS OF ADMINISRATION

Jawaharlal Interviewed At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, July 15.

"Though the grievances of the States Subjects in all different States are not the same fundamental system of administration was similar and naturally the States' Peoples' Conference had to go deep into the feudal and semi-feudal system of administration existing generally in all States" observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an interview this afternoon.

Pandit Nehru stated that he would possibly pass through Hyderabad after week when he intends staying for a few hours more. Continuing Panditji said unfortunately this important aspect which is common to one and all States had not been receiving sufficient attention at the hands of States' Peoples' workers of the different States. He observed that their attention was more diverted to minor grievances.

Inviting help of all States and their co-operation, Pandit Nehru observe dthat the States' Peoples' Conference organisation had very recently established a research bureau to collect sufficient information and data relating to various Indian States to evolve a common formula which could be a sort of common guide to people of all States. As regards what attitude the States Congress should adopt if the Nizam's Government was not going to confer responsible Government in their future reforms scheme Mr. Nehru replied that he could not answer this question unless he had full particulars in hand and proceeded to say that much would depend upon the strength of local workers and there were several indeterminable factors which would have to be taken into consideration before deciding any course action. As for a change in ideas of the Hyderabad State Congress, Panditji said "It should not surrender but as regards changing the name he did not mind."—A.P.

EASTERN STATES FAVOUR FEDERATION

Rulers And Ministers Meet In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The reply to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Rulers of the Eastern States Agency on the question of Federation is believed to be in favour of acceding to it.

The meeting of the Rulers and Ministers was resumed this morning at 11 a.m. and concluded at 6 p.m. It is understood that the draft reply to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy on the question of accession to Federation was considered and finally approved.

The trend of the reply is reported to be in favour of acceding to the Federation subject to certain modifications which are of particular interest to the Rulers of this Agency. The general criticisms are reported to be the same as those made by Bombay Conference.

The questions of establishing efficient High Courts in various State and raising the standard of administration in other matters by co-operation was also discussed and. It is believed that tentative decisions have already been arrived at. The meeting adjourned 'sine die' after a three-day sitting.—A.P.

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About Studios And Stars

NEW SOUND TEST REEL

Academy Of Motion Pictures Provide New Facilities For Exhibitors

The Research Council Committee of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences Committee has recently made up a new Theatre Sound Test Reel—which should be of considerably more value for every day theatre service use.

Containing representative examples of recording from current product from each of the eight studios participating in the Research Council co-operative technical programme, this Test Reel furnishes a quick and immediate check of the overall sound quality of an auditorium as set to the Standard Electrical Characteristic and with the type of product played regularly in the theatre.

The Reel contains both sound and picture, with dialogue and music recording so chosen that the assembled reel contains a representative example of sound as currently recorded by each studio. One of these recordings is a Hi-Range print which serves as a check on the amplifier capacity in relation to the volume of the auditorium which is under consideration.

MORE CRITICAL FLUTTER TEST.

The Reel also contains an excerpt of piano and other musical instrument recording, included for the purpose of furnishing a more critical flutter test.

For setting theatre sound reproducing equipment to the Standard Electrical Characteristic, the Theatre Sound Test Reel furnishes a tool by which an optimum setting for presence and intelligibility, combined with a natural balance between the high and low frequencies, may be obtained for all current product.

EDUCATIONAL BOOM IN HOLLYWOOD

Eleven extra teachers, a record number for recent years, were employed last week at Universal studios by Mrs. Mary West, resident teacher, to take care of the rapidly-growing list of youngsters working on the lot at present.

Because each teacher is allowed to have ten pupils, the figure is indicative of an abundance of juvenile talent now at the studio.

Mrs. West herself is teaching Gloria Jean, Virginia Weidler and Gloria's sister and stand-in, Lois, on the set of "The Underpup." Ann Gillis, Shirley Mills and twenty other youngsters working in the same picture are under the tutelage of three extra instructors.

"Bright Victory," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew, "Forgotten Women," with Donnie Dunagan, and "Modern Cinderella," employing several youngsters, are other productions which have extra teachers for the three-hour daily school period required for each youngster.

Sixteen-year-old HELEN PARRISH, one of Universal's "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," got a unique present from her mother the other day. It was a framed enlargement of the first picture ever taken of the starlet. She was five months old and the place was Columbus, Georgia, where she was born. HELEN, a big girl now, and on loanout to WALTER WANGER for a featured role in "Winter Carnival," had never known of the existence of that snapshot until MRS. PARRISH presented it to her.

CHARLES BOYER was the innocent cause for re-shooting his very first scene in JOHN M. STAHL'S "The Modern Cinderella." Sound engineer claimed when BOYER walked into scene the hearts of the 150 girl extras beat so loud he couldn't hear BOYER'S dialogue.

Eleven-year-old GLORIA JEAN who plays the title role in Universal's "The Underpup" isn't the only smart girl in her family. Her sister, LOIS, 10, is her stand-in, a pianist and composer of music. BONNIE, aged 4, is a singer, and SALLY, 14, is a swimmer and diver, with an excellent chance for the swimming team in the 1940 U. S. Olympics, according to her coaches.

The walls of Director HENRY KOSTER'S office are covered with baby pictures of the grown-ups he directs. Latest addition to his collection is one of ROBERT CUMMINGS, the male sensation of "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." The picture shows BOB at three—and it is autographed in baby talk!

Through Ingenuity Of Italian Censors

MARCOPOLO BECOMES NOW MAC POOL!

Other Censorship Absurdities . . . Latest About "The Elephant Boy" . . . Robeson's New Film

From: "Manchester Guardian":—

This week's censorship news suggests that the predilection of the British Board of Film Censors "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain" is still as strong ever, but not quite so peculiar (in the strict sense) as British filmgoers might excusably have thought. The board, it will be remembered, refused a licence for "Professor Mamlock" (the first Russian film to be publicly shown in the United States), but declined to give any explanation other than the vague statement that the film was "unsuitable for exhibition at the present time." Soon afterwards, however, the board gave a "U" certificate to "Confessions of a Nazi Spy", an American film, which was trade-shown in Manchester last week and which is certainly calculated to excite antagonism to the Nazi regime and all its works, naming names and calling them. The board has now reaffirmed and amplified its objection to "Professor Mamlock" in the words "A story of the persecution of the Jews in Germany may make the Nazis less cordial to us." In its comment on this statement "The Cinema" expresses the "humble opinion" that "further explanation would be beneficial to public, trade, and censors." Meanwhile Miss Elsie Cohen, of the Academy Cinema, has succeeded in obtaining the L.C.C.'s permission to show "Professor Mamlock" to its Licensing Committee, whose report (which will almost certainly be favourable) may induce other authorities to exercise their licensing powers in this instance

MAC POOL

But even this remarkable example of the workings of censorial minds is surpassed—for sheer fatuity, if not for importance—by the news from Italy (by way of the "New York Times") that the Italian Government censors "first rejected Samuel Goldwyn's 'Adventures of Marco Polo', and then—faced by a serious shortage of film product—passed it, but only after changing the Venetian globe-trotter and tradesman into a Scotsman by the name of MacPool". "As an exhibit in a possible case history of contemporary censorship (foreign division)", adds the American writer, "we offer you the title under which Marco Polo may now be shown to citizens of the Italian Empire (including Albania)—'Uno Scozzese all Corte del Gran Kan.'"

SABU

Korda's new version of "The Thief of Baghdad" is now on the floor at Denham, and the prolonged uncertainty about its cast may therefore be considered at an end It was at first announced that Paul Robeson would play the jinn; that was soon after Robeson had abjured "commercial" filmmaking, and he later described the announcement as "premature". It is now reported that Rex Ingram (De Lawd of "Green Pastures") has come to England to take the part, which he also played in the Fairbanks original. A performing dog called Viscount will share with Sabu the part of the boy who is bewitched by Conrad Veidt, the villainous magician. June Duprez, whose first important part was that of Ethne in "The Four Feathers", has been engaged as the leading lady.

ROBESON

Meanwhile Paul Robeson has accepted the part of a miner in "David Goliath", an aling Studios film about the Welsh coalfield. Herbert Marshall, a pupil of Eisenstein, is the writer of the story, but Michael Balcon, the producer, has now engaged Jack Jones, the author of "Rhondda Roundabout", to "work on the script". This strong-minded and imaginative exminer can be relied on to contribute authentic "atmosphere" of a kind that will meet with Robeson's wholehearted approval.

Loretta Young Comes To Palace

"KENTUCKY" REVIVED

With the glorious tradition of the Blue Grass country (of U.S.A) as its background and the famed Kentucky Derby as its spectacular climax, "Kentucky", a 20th Century-Fox production, photographed in brilliant Technicolour, is revived at the Palace this week with Loretta Young and Richard Greene heading a fine cast.

Much of "Kentucky" was filmed on location in the heart of the Blue Grass state, and the picture is a revelation of the luxuriant beauty of this land where thoroughbreds roam the meadows behind the white fences. Moreover, in bringing out the depth and brilliance of the country, the jewelled hues of the jockeys' silks, the crowds and the Derby itself, Technicolour was never used to better advantage.

The outbreak of the Civil War (of America) forms what might almost be termed a prologue to the story; it establishes a feud between the houses of Dillon and Goodwin which continues right up to the present time. Then Jack Dillon, played by Richard Greene, returns from an eight-year stay in England and falls in love with Sally Goodwin. This leads to many exciting complications, but everything is straightened out in the end.

Rural Scene In "Durga"

The Village Is The Central Theme

(From A Correspondent.)

Indian pictures may generally be divided into two classes. There are those designed to thrill the mass mind, and there are others designed to educate it pleasantly. The former are naturally easier to make, and financially the less risky. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are the more numerous. From the national point of view—or even from a long range view of the film industry's own interest—those films are to be deplored. For, they tend to push the public mind deeper in the rut in which lack of mass education has led it in regard to films. In other words, they debase public taste.

"Durga" belongs to the other class of films—all too rare if one considers the extent of the nation's need for them. They alleviate public taste, sharpen the critical mind, and have an educative influence.

FAITH IN PUBLIC TASTE.

This latter influence may be exercised either by the more obvious method of basing the story on a vital current problem; or, as in the case of "Durga", by the more subtle substitute of atmosphere and characterization. In either case, it is this class of films on which the destiny of the Indian screen, as a national industry, will ultimately rest. But their production at the present stage of public taste and the industry's evolution, demands a high capability, a large measure of self-confidence and a firm faith in the future soundness of public taste and of the industry alike.

That capability and that faith, are visible in "Durga". The appeal of the picture lies in its cultural import. It is not the pretended, artificial culture of the westernised crust of the nation, but the genuine, deep-rooted thing that has found its citadel in village communities.

The manifest ease with which India's rural culture has been incorporated in "Durga", the realism that permeates the story in its principal episodes as well as minor incidents, the artistic exactitude with which dialogues, demeanours, costumes and habits are tuned to real village life; the measure in which these qualities have been attained in the picture, have given rise to the feeling that, after all, there may be more of chance in it than design.

DELIBERATE PLAN.

The fact, however, is that "Durga" is a product of deliberate plan. My talks with the author and producer have convinced me of that. Mr. Bannerjee wrote the story and Mr. Rai produced the film, with the preconceived design of presenting the Indian village on the screen. In that aim, they have met with complete success. The centre of attraction in "Durga" is the village. It was meant to be. That is why the story has been made so smooth, so free from twists and turns that pass for dramatic suspense. The theme of the story is rural culture; the production policy is realism.

By producing "Durga", Bombay Talkies have pointed the only path that can lead the Indian screen to the achievement of its cultural destiny.

Devika Rani as she appears in the title role of "Durga," Bombay Talkies film at Roxy.

Khurshid and Mazhar Khan in "My Eyes" which opened yesterday at West End. It is a Supreme production.

A scene from "Sapera," New Theatres film at Krishna, with Nawab in title role.

M[illegible]d Khurshid in a scene from Sudhama Pictures' "As You Please," shortly coming to Imperial—after "Sadhana."

Nadia puts over more of those 'Hunterwali' stunts in Wadia's "Punjab Mail" at Lamington.

CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS

Shobhana Samarth and Prem Adib in "S[illegible]ha," which opened yesterday at Imperial.

Chambers Of Commerce Not To Be Taxed

Member Of Central Board Of Revenue Issues For Merchants; Income Tax Funds To Be Expedited

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber has sent the following summary of the views placed before Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member, Central Board of Revenue, by representatives of the Chamber:—

The new system for the purpose of allowing depreciation on plant and machinery, etc., will necessitate a thorough modification of the rates prescribed for the purpose. When the Income-tax Bill was under discussion, it was pointed out to Government and the Select Committee that the rates under the new system should be so fixed as to cover at least 92 per cent of the assets during the same period as was allowed for the life of machinery under the rules in force under the old Act. This would mean that the rates to be prescribed would have to be considerably increased so that the same results might be achieved within the corresponding period.

As this is an important matter my Committee have suggested to the Central Board of Revenue that Government should convene a conference of all the interests concerned and discuss the rates necessary for the various items and that no action in this regard should be taken before such consultation. As a matter of fact Sir James Grigg, the then Finance Member, gave a definite assurance that the "new rates would in no case be fixed and brought into operation until they have been discussed with the interests concerned". It is, therefore, requested that the Board should convene a conference of all the interests concerned at an early date and place before them the proposals in regard to the rates to be prescribed for the purpose of allowing depreciation under the written-down-value basis.

DEPRECIATION ON STEAMSHIPS

In this connection it has been pointed out to my Committee that the written-down-value basis of allowing depreciation will not suit steamship companies. It appears that even in United Kingdom where for all other assets the written-down-value basis obtains an exception has been made in the matter of shipping and depreciation is allowed for shipping assets on original cost basis. My Committee are aware that any change in this regard would be possible only after a specific amendment in the Act is made. They would, however, like the Central Board to examine this aspect of the question in consultation with Indian shipping interests. They would also request that the rates to be allowed for shipping, whatever may be the basis ultimately decided upon, should be fixed only after full consultation with shipping interests.

The assessment form now sent to assessees with the demand notice under Section 29 for payment of tax, does not contain full particulars and details of the assessment, showing as to how the assessable income had been arrived at. Particulars of items disallowed are also not given. The assessee has to make an application fixing As. 2 in stamps for getting a copy of the assessment order with a view to knowing all the details. This procedure is not convenient and a suggestion was made to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, that arrangement should be made that the notice under Section 29 should, as a matter of course, be accompanies by a copy of the assessment order giving all the details of the case. Unfortunately the suggestion was not accepted. The Income-tax Department has in any case to make and keep such an order and we believe that without serious inconvenience the department can supply the assessees also with a copy of the same. It is understood that such particulars are furnished in other centres, for instance, in Madras and it is suggested arrangements should be made to furnish such particulars in Bombay also.

INCOME ESCAPING ASSESSMENT

The implication of the words 'In consequence of definite information which has come into his possession' appearing in the Section should be made clear. Is not the tax-payre entitled to know from the Income-tax officer before the proceedings are started the definite information at the preliminary stage so that the necessary explanation may be given, and if subsequently it is found that some income did escape assessment then the proceedings may be resumed or otherwise they may be dropped? The Income-tax Enquiry Committee on page 79 of their report emphasised the necessity of having fresh evidence before taking action under this Section.

ASSESSMENT OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE TO TAX

Sub-Section 6 of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act makes liable to tax the profits of a trade, professional or similar Association performing services for its members for remuneration. My Committee would like to know if it is intended to include Chambers of Commerce also under the purview of this Section. It is pertinent to point out that the main source of income of a Chamber of Commerce is the membership subscription and the subscription rate is uniform and "is not intended to be remuneration definitely related to the services rendered" by a Chamber. Till now Chambers of Commerce were being assessed on their income other than from members. Even here there was no uniformity of practice. Chambers and Associations which mainly depend on membership subscription for their income and do not make specific separate charges for the services rendered by them, should not, in the opinion of my Committee, be liable to income-tax. The point may be clarified and instructions may be issued for the adoption of a uniform practice throughout all the Income-tax circles.

GRIEVANCES OF ASSESSEES

It appears that in Bombay there has been a practice of the Commissioner persuing the assessments settled by the Income-tax officer before the notice of demand is sent out to the tax-payer. Similarly orders of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners are called for and examined. This practice, if it exists, should be discouraged as otherwise Appeal Petitions as well as Revision Petitions to the Commissioner have no meaning. Government have given assurance from time to time that it is intended to separate the judiciary from the executive, but if Commissioners were to concern themselves with the assessment work of the Income-tax officers or the Appellate Assistant Commissioners in spite of the fact that there is an Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) provided for in the amended Act, the purpose of such separation of functions will be defeated.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN EMPLOYEE

The loss due to embezzlement by an employee was, my Committee understand, being usually allowed for Income-tax purposes. But it appears that recently the department is not allowing such losses. My Committee would like to know the exact position in this regard. They believe that allowance in respect of such losses is within the scope of the Act and it appears there were legal decisions also to that effect. The Board may consider this point and issue such instructions as may be necessary so as to allow claims in respect of losses due to embezzlement.

MR. SHEEHY'S REPLIES

The following is a summary of the replies of Mr. J. F. Sheehy:—

Mr. Sheehy pointed out that the procedure proposed had already been circulated to Chambers of Commerce. It was intended first to publish the rates proposed by the Central Board of Revenue for general consideration and for comments, and after such comments were received, in cases where it appeared that oral discussion would serve a useful purpose, the interests concerned would be invited for such discussion at suitable centres or at an All-India Conference.

DEPRECIATION ON STEAMSHIPS

He agreed that it was not possible to change the basis of allowance re: depreciation for steamships unless an amendment was made in the Act to that effect. He suggested that shipping interests concerned might be advised to submit their case in this regard to the Government of India and stated that any representation received would be given due consideration.

He pointed out that the cases mentioned were covered by the definition of income in Section 2 (6c) and that such surplus would be liable to tax.

STAMP DUTY

Under the law, as it stood, such letters had to be stamped. The question of exempting these letters from the provisions of the Stamp Act was a matter on which Provincial Governments might have to be consulted. To a suggestion which was made that a clause might be added to Section 61 of the Act to the effect that letters of authorisation under the Section did not require a stamp, Mr. Sheehy observed that he would have the matter considered.

He further stated that instructions had been issued to the effect that certain appearances, e.g. for production of documents or accounts would not require stamped letters of authorisation. When asked whether one stamped letter of authorisation would be deemed sufficient for all stages of one assessment, including appellate and revision proceedings, he promised to look into the matter. The form prescribed for such letters of authorisation was intended to be only optional. For representing a firm, one letter of authority would be sufficient so far as the firm's assessment was concerned, although for the individual assessment of the partners separate letters would be necessary.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Sheehy observed that the types of cases mentioned by the Hon. the Finance Member were intended to be only illustrative and not exhaustive. Only important and special cases were being entrusted to the Special Commissioner and there was no intention to defeat the spirit of the undertaking given in the Central Assembly. He also added that assessees should not deem reference to the Special Commissioner as out of the way but should consider it as being done in the ordinary course of assignment of work in the department.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR INCOME-TAX PRACTITIONERS

He pointed out that so far only examinations conducted by professional bodies had been recognised. He, however, promised to look again into the papers on the question of recognising the Accountancy Diploma Examination of the Chamber.

DETAILS OF ASSESSMENT

He stated that there were over 70,000 assessments last year in the Bombay Circle and if such particulars were to be furnished with every demand notice, it would mean avoidable increase of routine work necessitating employment of additional staff. As such particulars were required only for appellate or revision proceedings, the existing arrangement for supply of the same on payment of two annas in stamp along with the application should be deemed satisfactory. Having regard, however, to the reports that in other Provinces such particulars are being supplied with the demand notice, he promised to look into the matter once again.

INFORMATION ABOUT INCOME ESCAPING ASSESSMENT

He agreed that re-opening proceedings under Section 34 could be started only on the basis of definite information. He promised to consider if, and to what extent and manner, such information was to be conveyed to the assessees at the start of or in the course of the proceedings.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF FIRMS

He pointed out that having regard to the fact that certain breaches of the law involved criminal liability, it would not be possible to accept the suggestion that applications for registration of partnerships should be accepted on the signature of one of the partners. The question of the liability of all the partners in case of any difficulty would arise, and therefore, full requirements of the law necessitated the signatures of all the partners on such applications.

ASSESSMENT OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

He observed that trade, professional and similar Associations performing service to its members on the basis of remuneration definitely relating to the service rendered would be taxed on their profits; but the income of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations who charged a uniform rate of subscription to their members and did not make a charge based on the amount of services rendered would not be liable to tax on such income and departmental instructions to that effect had been issued.

GRIEVANCES OF ASSESSEES

Mr. Sheehy observed that the Commissioner, as the Executive and the administrative head of the Circle, was entitled to keep himself in touch with the cases and work going on in his jurisdiction. The Commissioners, however, did not interfere in the ordinary course of assessments, and there was no warrant for the fear that his prior knowledge about particulars of any assessments would, in any way, affect the discharge of his revision functions.

DELAY IN INCOME-TAX REFUNDS

He observed that instructions had been issued to expedite refund claims and that ordinarily efforts were being made to dispose of such claims within three months. In 1937 instructions were issued that in making refunds on dividends percentages upto 5 per cent of untaxed income should be

(Continued On Page 36)

"John Bull" Abroad

Cricket And The Continent

Losing Support Among Germans, Gaining It Among Dutch And Danes

(By A Special Correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian")

Recording that cricket was first played in Denmark in 1866, an enthusiast at Copenhagen says that English engineers were at that time building railways there, "and, of course, they carried along their stumps." While the assumption that British exiles generally include cricket equipment in their luggage is ill-founded, the history of the game abroad does show the resolve of our players to get a game wherever they are in sufficient number.

Dutch and Danes have taken kindly to the game, and though it is losing some of the mild support it won among Germans there are Nazis who think a dose of propaganda would make it popular even in the rigid circle of Teutonic recreation.

Denmark, where the English engineers "carried along their stumps," has about fifty cricket clubs, most of them with three elevens. A number of English teams, including M.C.C. sides, have visited the country, and a representative Danish team has played in England.

GOOD PROGRESS IN DENMARK

The game has made good progress in Denmark in the last decade, notably in Jutland, where an English player named Chaplin helped by advising clubs and players. The country has a periodical devoted to cricket. Important games have attracted a thousand spectators. A match that occurs to many older Danish players when they talk of meetings with British teams was played by Copenhagen 29 years ago against the Royal High School. Edinburgh. The school declared, leaving the Danes forty minutes in which to score 91 runs. Inspired by tales of Jessop, one Harold Hansen, wielding his bat with the power a Viking of old Denmark might have shown with an axe, hit up 76 runs in twenty-nine minutes, and only sedate support was needed from compatriots to give Copenhagen a glorious victory.

In Holland the game was started about ninety years ago by two school-masters, Helsdon Rix (British) and P. Romyn (Dutch), and the country now has about 120 teams, nearly all in the West. Many British elevens have played in Holland, and the Flamingos, a Dutch team visit England nearly every season.

EFFECT THAT FAILED

At one time the Dutch were so keen on cricket that it looked like become a national game. But its season was shortened when football and hockey were introduced, and the game lost favour till British prisoners interned in the country gave it a fillip from 1915 to 1918

Two efforts have been made by S. Burt-Andrews, of the British consular staff in Sofia, to establish cricket in Bulgaria. About eight years ago C. Minns, of the British Legation in Sofia, financed the first venture. Nearly £100 was spent on equipment and an incalculable amount of enthusiasm and trouble on organisation. But the effort failed, and gear for which Bulgars found limited use went to the Foreign Office Sports Club, to be used on English fields. Burt-Andrews returned to the charge a few years later, inspired by C. H. (now Sir Charles) Bentinck, then British Minister Plenipotentiary in Sofia, who in turn was moved by his own hankering for the game.

Only five or six Bulgars were any good at the game, one Ben Filtcheff being the outstanding success. The true cricket should feel an interest in Filtcheff. Here is a man of foreign race who, presumably after a few lessons, held his own with the cricketing breed. But Filtcheff was no "wonder player," and interest in him wanes with the knowledge that he went to school in England. Then there was Ivanoff. would not learn to bowl. But he could shy a ball as fast as any Briton and, though he got few wickets, he can boast of nearly knocking off an English head.

DIPLOMACY ON THE CRICKET FIELD

The Minister Plenipotentiary was host at tea on the field, and a very good host, it seems, for up to the tea hour there were sometimes twenty players a side, and only a dozen all told afterwards. No century graces Bulgarian cricket, but Burt-Andrews scored a 97, Boyd Tollington, British Consul; C. Tweedie, an English journalist; and Filtcheff the Bulgar all got fifties on a poor wicket. Filtcheff, as treasurer, had to announce an extreme reluctance (not confined to Bulgars) in the payment of subscriptions. Diplomacy was tested on a Sofia cricket field when, during a match, footballers claimed the ground. "Cricket on Saturdays, football on Sundays", had been the arrangement. This was a Saturday. There were arguments, and the prospect of something worse; but as the British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul were at that moment the batsmen, and hostility might have concentrated on them, it seemed for their sakes that discretion was better than valour, and with as much dignity as possible. the cricketers left the field.

PESHAWAR, July 14.—News has been received from Kabul that King Zahir Shah with his staff has gone to Bahmian on tour on July 6. A deputation waited on him for the removal of some grievances. The King gave a patient hearing and assured them of redressing the same.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 4)

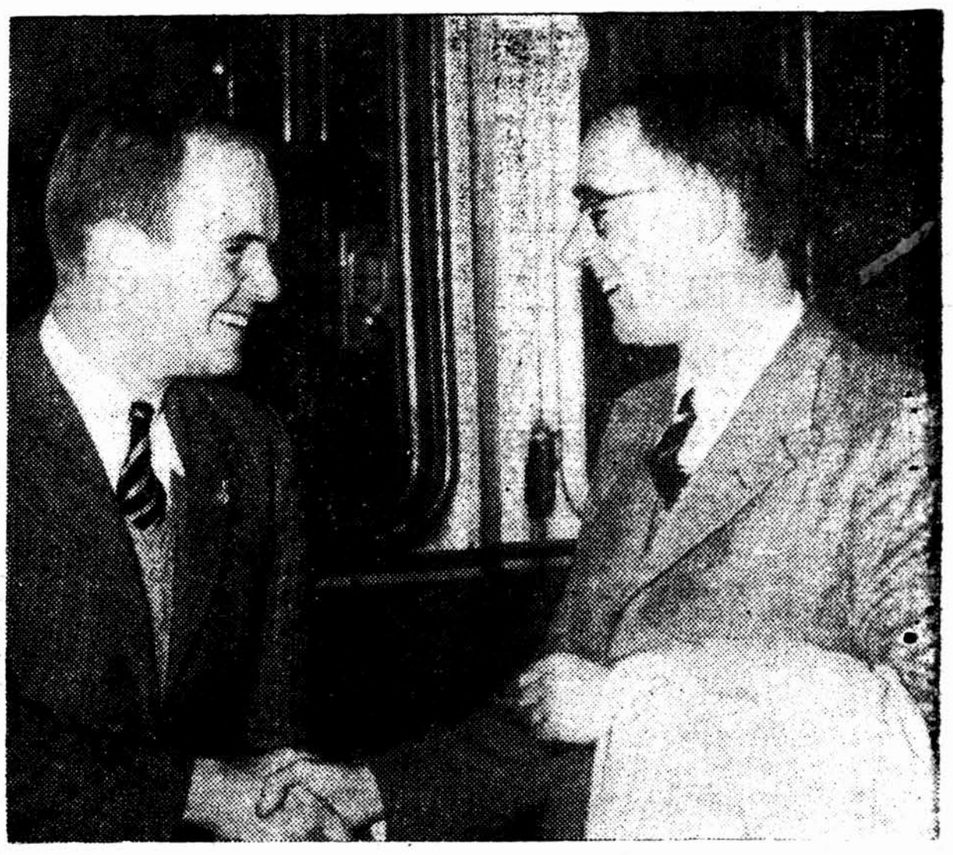
versus 20th FIELD BATTERY, R.A., MHOW.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

4-45 p.m. BURMA SHELL versus PAREL STUDENTS.

5-45 p.m. W.I.A.A. STAFF versus MATUNGA ATHLETIC.



Sydney Wooderson—(right)—World's fastest miler—who recently startled the Sporting World by finishing last in the "Mile of the Century"—being greeted on his arrival back at Paddington Station.

Harwood League

South Lanc's. D Company Wins Championship

B.E.S.T.'s Surprising Victory Against Unbeaten Leaders In Last Match

SMITH'S SPLENDID GOAL-KEEPING

The first division of the Harwood League came to a successful conclusion at the Cooperage on Saturday evening. The fate of the championship and also the second place having been already decided, there was little interest in the last match between the 'D' Company of the South Lancashire Regiment, the champions, and the the B.E.S.T. and this was clearly reflected in the thinly populated stands.

Although the skies were a little cloudy and the light none too bright, the conditions under-foot were ideal. The spirited manner in which the Infantrymen initiated their attack, it looked as if they were going to inflict a heavy defeat on their opponents. But things turned out completely the other way. The Tramwaymen succeeded not only in averting a defeat but in gaining very creditable victory by the odd goal in three.

SMITH SAVES B.E.S.T.

The B.E.S.T. have to thank their custodian, Smith chiefly for their magnificent success. He kept his charge in such a marvellous manner that try as a soldiers would, they could not beat him more than once. He must have saved dozens of hot and dangerous shots from all angles and distances in a most miraculous way. He deserves all praise for his great effort.

Roane and Adams, the two scorers of the B.E.S.T., have their share of the credit too. It was due to their fine opportunism that the Tramwaymen were able to forge ahead and inflict the first defeat on the military team and tarnish their unsallied record

TRAMWAYMEN FORGE AHEAD

The game was by no means an attractive one. For the first twenty minutes, the soldiers pinned the Tramwaymen into their own territory and bombarded their goal with great gusto. They should have been up by two goals at least by this time. But somehow or other Smith managed to neutralise their attacks. Suddenly Roane, the newly acquired centre-forward of the B.E.S.T., gave his side the lead by beating Warnock, the Colaba custodian, from close range. The Infantrymen tried hard to level up matters but the interval came with the civilians leading by one goal to nil.

EXCITING TUSSEL

Soon after changing ends, Conway, their outside left, wiped out the deficit for the soldiers. Had Smith rushed out from his fortress he might have disposed Conway and averted the goal. However, the Tramwaymen gained the upperhand again in a couple of minutes, Adams doing the scoring for them. Thereafter the soldiers moved heaven and earth to equalise. But Smith stood like a rock in their way. Many sure goals he thwarted by wonderful pluck and courage. Ultimately the Infantrymen retired acknowledging their first defeat in the tournament by two goals to one.

RESULT

B.E.S.T.	2 goals
SOUTH LANCS 'D'	1 goal

THE TEAMS

B.E.S.T.: Smith, Moore and Elliott; Rana, Robertson and Houlton; Jameson, Gardner, Roane, Adams and D'Silva.

SOUTH LANCS 'D': Warnock; Henderson and Foster; Wilbraham, Hennin, and Vernon; Paget, Robson, Whittaker, Terry and Conway.

REFEREE: J. B. Hudson.

At the conclusion of the game, Mrs. Wood gave away the trophies and prizes to the winners and runners-up.

FINAL LEAGUE TABLE

The following are the final positions of teams in the first division of the Harwood League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
South Lancs 'D'	12	10	1	0	32	11	21
South Lancs 'A'	12	6	8	3	14	12	15
B.E.S.T.	12	7	5	0	26	20	14
Y.M.C.A.	12	4	3	5	21	21	13
Caltex	12	4	4	4	12	10	12
South Kanara	12	2	8	2	12	27	6
Bom. Gym.	12	0	9	3	7	23	3

TO-DAY'S GAMES

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. SELECTED INDIAN XI

(Continued in Col. 2).

Transfer Of Power From Princes To People

Mahatma On Minimum Popular Demands Which States Should Grant

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

Several persons interested in the States have asked me what in my opinion is the minimum that all States should guarantee in order to come in a line with the enlightened opinion in what is called British India. I cannot vouch for what the Congress would say if it had to give any such opinion. Perhaps it would be wrong for the Congress to have or to give such opinion. A democratic body can only pronounce opinion on events as they happen. Be that as it may, the opinion I am about to give is only my own and binds no one but me.

The minimum then that all States great and small can give is:

1. Full civil liberty, so long as it is not used to promote violence directly or indirectly. This includes freedom of the Press and freedom to receive newspapers which do not promote violence.

2. Freedom to the people of the States to form associations and educate public opinion in favour of establishing responsible government in their own States.

3. Freedom for Indians outside particular States to enter them without let or hindrance so long as their activities are not directed towards the destruction of the States in question.

4. The privy purse should be limited so as not to exceed one-tenth of the income where it ranges between Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs per year, and in no case should the purse exceed Rs. 3 lakhs per year, and should include all the private expenses of the Ruler (e.g. palace expenses, cars, stables, the Ruler's guests) except those which have reference to performance of public duty which should be clearly defined.

5. Judiciary to be independent and permanent and free of all interference. In order to ensure uniformity of practice and strict impartiality there should be an appeal to the High Court of the Province within which the State in question is situated. This may not be possible without a change in the law governing the High Courts. It can, I imagine, be easily altered if the States agree.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

I have purposely avoided reference to constitutional reform. This will depend upon the situation as it exists in every State. I should assume that where local public opinion demands it, the Ruler is bound to respond.

The most contentious part of my minimum is perhaps the right of appeal to the High Courts. And yet unless some such arrangement is made, pure justice cannot be guaranteed in the States whatever may be said to the contrary. This is one institution which the British have built up with patient care. No doubt the High Court procedure is expensive and far from expeditious. The poor of the land cannot reach it. The processes are cumbersome. Often the unscrupulous win. With all their faults, however, and except where high politics have come in, the decisions of High Courts have been just and fearless. I can think of no easy and readymade check save that of the High Courts on the vagaries, and sometimes subservience to the executive, of the judiciary in the States. But I am not wedded to my solution. If something else equally effective can be devised. I should have no objection

One thing seems to me to be clear. If the transfer of power from the Princes to the people is to take place without violence, and if the Princes are to live as such, they will have to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances. Very few people have faith in my plan, viz. the plan of Princes voluntarily parting with power and becoming real trustees. The critics say it is utopian and against human nature. I must advocate it so long as I believe in its practical possibility. The world is inevitably moving to self-destruction or to a non-violent solution of all its ailments, moral, social, economical and political. The threatened world war will bring us nearer the desirable solution if a respectable part of it survives the impending catastrophe. Whoever recognizes that the only escape from a impending fate is a non-violent solution will, therefore, apply it to his own problems, whether they are domestic, communal or any other. Non-violence is a universal law acting under all circumstances. Disregard of it is the surest way to destruction. It is only a question of time.

UNHOLY COMBINE.

The Princes would not solve the riddle by the proposed combination with Girasias, Muslims, Scheduled Classes, and their own subjects who are too cowed down to resist. It is a combination that is bound to break under its own weight. It is itself an inflammable mixture. And a combination against whom? The Congress which seeks to represent all these, not excluding the Princes themselves? The Congress will die a natural death when it ceases to be national in every sense of the term. It has that unbroken tradition for the past fifty years Whatever transformation it undergoes, it is the only constitution that will succeed British Imperialism whose days as imperialism are numbered. British politicians realize this. They would not resist, do not want to resist, its transformation or destruction. The imperialism is increasingly becoming a dead weight if only because it is based on highly organized violence. The Princes may ignore the Congress for a time. But they cannot for all time. Some are reported to have said that after all it was composed of banias who would show the white feather on a few knock-out blows on the head by the strong combination pictured above. I would like respectfully to point out that the Congress is not composed of banias who can be counted on one's finger-tips. The millions who took part in the civil disobedience fights were not banias. I do not thereby mean to imply that they were desirous of could. But they had forsworn violence. Many Congress heads were broken by something severer than knock-out blows. All I wish to imply is that the Congress is not composed of mere cowards Non-violence and cowardice go ill together. I can imagine a fully armed man to be at heart a coward. Possession of arms implies an element of fear, if not cowardice But true non-violence is an impossibility without the possession of unadulterated fearlessness

CALL TO PRINCES.

I beseech the Princes not to underrate the Congress as a force in the country. Its policy still remains non-violent. I admit it is fast tending towards violence I and a few of my companions are putting forth every effort in favour of non-violence. I ask the Princes, for their own sakes and for the sake of the country that has given them birth, to throw in their weight in favour of non-violence. It seems to be touch-and-go with the Congress. It will either become growingly non-violent or will presently become a violent organization, not necessarily doing immediate deeds of violence but preparing itself for ultimate violence. It would not harbour cowards. If it does, it will cease to be the power it has become Every Indian, high or low (there is no high and no low for the Congress) has to make his choice.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixty-three persons were arrested by the Nagpada Police on suspicion last night between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. in a general round-up in Nagpada Section, as they were found loitering at dead of night.

All the accused persons were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown presidency Magistrate, today at Mazagaon Court, when, they were ordered to be released on bail.

GARAGE AS GAMING HOUSE.

Ramchandra Ganpat and Virappa Gudha, who were arrested on 10th September 1937 by the Anti-Gambling Squad, were convicted on Thursday by Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

Garage No. 21/A in the compound of Simplex Building at Pawwala Street was raided on 10th September 1937 and the two of them were arrested.

Accused No. 1 was 19 years of age and there was no doubt that he was used as a tool by accused No. 2.

The second accused was found on the 10th September 1937 using the Garage for the purpose of common gaming and the first accused was found assisting him.

Accused stated in court that they did not know each other. The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and found them guilty. He sentenced accused No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 90 or, in default, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused Turns Approver In Card Gaming Case

Natverlal Gokuldas, Dharshi Jewat, Mohanlal Gokuldas (brother of Natverlal) and fifteen others were charged before Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, Yesterday under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

The Police Prosecutor, Mr. Spencer, made an application to the Court to discharge accused No. 13, Ramanlal Nathubhai with a view to citing him as a prosecution witness under Section 10 of the Gambling Act. The application was granted and Ramanlal was discharged.

Natverlal Gokuldas is charged under Section 4(a)-4-87 and 5-4-87. Dharshi Jewat and Mohanlal Gokuldas are charged under Section 4(c)-4-87 and 5-4-87. The other 15 are charged under Section 5-4-87 of the Prevention of Gambling Act.

The case has been postponed to the 25th inst.

SOLICITOR ACQUITTED

Strictures against Mr. Jal Jehangir Kapadia were made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, when he delivered judgment this morning, acquitting Mr. Kaikhusroo Maneckji Surveyor, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, of the charge of abetting Shapurji Dosabhai Billimoria in dishonestly inducing the complainant, Sorabji Burjorji Tata, to pay Rs. 38,500 more than the actual value of an aniline colour manufacturing concern through the medium of a nominee of Mr. Surveyor, named Jal Jehangir Kapadia.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed: "It is impossible to believe that being a solicitor and an officer of the High Court and having established a position by dint of hard work he lost all sense of responsibility and assisted a man to make money by improper means."

The Magistrate held from the evidence that Kapadia, who was alleged to be a nominee of the accused, was merely a tool in the hands of Billimoria and tried to implicate the Solicitor in his (Kapadia's) efforts to perpetrate a fraud on the complainant. By placing reliance on Billimoria, his client, the Solicitor could not be said to have acted imprudently.

The Magistrate added that the prosecution was unable to prove, although exhaustive enquiries had been made, that any part of Rs. 38,500, went into the pockets of the accused. Beyond the legitimate fees the accused had earned nothing.

WOMEN'S PART IN PLANNING

Sub-Committee To Work With Rani Rajwade As Chairman

BOMBAY, July 15.

A Special Sub-Committee has been appointed by the National Planning Committee to deal with the role of women in planned economy. This Sub-Committee has Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade as its Chairman and Miss Mridula Sarabhai as its Secretary.

An informal meeting of such of the members of the Sub-Committee on Women's Role in Planned Economy as were in Bombay was held here to consider the terms of reference in general, the main lines of approach to the problem, and methods of work. It was proposed to co-opt certain additional members in order to get proper representation of all the different provinces and States in India. To facilitate co-ordination of the work, certain special workers were proposed to be appointed in each important linguistic unit in the country.

The informal meeting also considered the preparation of a "questionnaire" relating to the reference made to this Sub-Committee, and the Chairman and Secretary, in consultation with the Honorary General Secretary, have undertaken to prepare a draft "questionnaire" for consideration by the main sub-committee.

A further meeting of the workers in connection with this Sub-Committee will be held in Bombay to clarify the terms of reference and make a division of work for convenience in carrying out the work, preparing the data, collecting information with regard to the laws and customs in this country as well as outside, which affect the status of women, and put forward such suggestions as may relate to questions concerning women which may not be dealt with specifically in their terms of reference.—United Press.

Bombay Governor's Lead In Prohibition

GOVERNMENT HOUSE TO GO DRY

In response to enquiries, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue the following statement on the steps which he has decided to take at Government House in Bombay when Prohibition comes into operation.

"All entertaining of an official nature will be dry. This will mean that all large functions will be dry. I have made this decision for the reason that I consider that entertaining of this kind should be wholly in line with the main purpose of the policy of Government.

"For entertaining of a private nature at which guests not eligible for permits are present, I shall prefer to make no distinction among my guests, and on these occasions, therefore, no alcoholic drinks will be served.

"For ordinary use of myself and my staff at Government House, and for private entertaining when only those eligible for permits are present, I shall make arrangements in accordance with the facilities provided for permit holders."

'INOPPORTUNE AND REGRETTABLE'

Reply To Subhas Bose's Statement

NASIK, Juy 14.

Great surprise and indignation is being expressed in Congress circles here at the statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose challenging the wisdom of the Bombay Ministry in their decision to enforce complete Prohibition in the City and Suburbs of Bombay and imposition of the Property and Sales Taxes to make good the deficit it entails.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, in a statement says:—

"This clearly reveals the extent to which Mr. Bose would go in his enthusiasm to beat the Congress leadership with every stick that comes across without the least discrimination. That he with his solicitude for the amelioration of the condition of the masses has unhesitatingly rushed to oblige the liquor traders and property owners in the City of Bombay to repeat almost every argument advanced on their behalf also betrays Mr. Bose's anxiety to rope in all groups and elements within and without the Congress, who have an axe to grind against the Congress leadership and ministries for one reason or the other.

BEWARE OF 'FORWARD BLOC'

Every Congressman would do well to beware of the 'Forward Bloc' betimes, which its founder and leader is obviously endeavouring to make a common platform for all such groups and individuals in the nation. The self-same arguments would carry no additional weight and force, simply because they come this time from an ex-President of the Congress, inasmuch as their hollowness has been completely exposed times without number. However, one cannot help feeling profound regret for having been constrained to have to say these things against one who occupied the highest office in the Congress last year. Even most of those who doubted the wisdom of the taxation imposed by the Ministry have been all along declaring that they are not opposed to Prohibition. It behoves them to prove the sincerity of their professions by coming forth whole-heartedly to cooperate with the Congress in making Prohibition a complete success.

It is not opportune to continue doubting the wisdom of the Ministry in imposing the taxes, because making Prohibition successful should be the only end in view, when it is actually being enforced."—United Press.

Reason Must Guide Our Public Life

Kripalani On Carrying On Work In Representative Bodies: Majority Must Rule

ALLAHABAD: July 14.

"If reason and not partisan spirit is to guide our public life, political questions must be dispassionately discussed in an atmosphere of calm and in the light of approved political theory and practice. Otherwise we are likely to lose ourselves in mutual recrimination, which does good to nobody except our enemies."

Thus observed Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in the course of a lengthy statement on the right of the minorities to agitate against the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Bombay.

Mr. Kripalani added; "Democracy, if it means anything, means that right or wrong, the will of the majority must prevail. But this would not be a complete description of democracy if we failed to mention the undoubted right of the monority to ventilate its views and make converts.

"Both the majority's right to rule and the minority's right to criticise and propagate its ideas go to make up the democratic game. It would be politically wrong and democratically incorrect for the majority to gag criticism and public discussion.

'Let us see if public discussion is sought to be put down by the statement of the President and his telegram to Subhas Babu on the present issue. What the Prelic criticism and condemnation of the resolutions but this on the part of Congress Committees and office-bearers of such committees.

As far as the general policy and work for the whole of India go, the local units are the agents of the Central All-India organisation democratically elected by the whole of the Indian nation, including the States. If then a particular policy is decided upon for the whole of India by the A.I.C.C. by the only democratically known device, of counting of heads instead of breaking them and by a majority of votes, the constitution rightly requires that it should be given effect by the local subordinate committees.

But if local subordinate committees instead of carrying out that policy organise meetings and demonstrations to condemn the policy, they are not exercising the right of the minorities but the right to revolt. Right to revolt here can mean only one thing, the ability to revolt. There is no constitutional or moral right to revolt because the decisions have been arrived at by the majority of the All-India organisation.

"If all this is conceded, it must also be conceded that the will of the Central organisation, that the will of the minority party in the Central organisation can be carried out only through the office-bearers of the local organisations. If they have to faithfully carry out a policy they cannot at the same time criticise and denounce it in public.

"The right of the minority to criticise and denounce is not abrogated if the office-bearers of an organisation are precluded from exercising such opposition.

Justification Of Homogeneity

This elementary rule is understood and respected by all minorities in democratic countries. It is on this principle that the members of the minority party always refused to shoulder responsibility of office wherein they will be giving effect to policies not approved of by them. They keep themselves free to offer criticism and convert the majority to their view.

When, however, there is a national Government, that is, the Government, of many parties, all parties that join to form the cabinet and accept office, deny themselves the privilege of criticising official policies. But as soon as the differences between the parties become more acute the representative of the minority party or parties retire from office and resume their undoubted right to criticise and convert.

"If any party in the Congress stands for democracy as known and practised the world over, it must ask its members to lay down the responsibilities of executive office and then exercise the undoubted right of the minorities to criticise. They may not enjoy the privilege of office and the luxury and freedom of opposition. Even in a democracy you cannot have the cake and eat it too. Democracy implies alternate rule and the minorities they must free themselves of the encumbrances of office; otherwise they must rightly be accused of using other than democratic methods.

They who pride themselves on their intellectual gifts and are versed in international politics and are not blind or seeing followers of any leader and those who in season or out of season swear by democracy must at least show this much grasp of democratic theory and practice.

"But it may be that they quite understand where right political reason resides and purposely raise the cry of the privileges of the minorities to cloud the straight issue. Such procedure will not be democratic but denagagic. Every democratic minority must behave with responsibility, the responsibility of those who may one day be called to office and in that hour they will need all the discipline and organisation necessary to carry into effect their principles and policies for the national good.

Nothing is more inimical to democracy than irresponsible and recalcitrant minorities who refuse to accept with good grace the vote and the will of the majority as conclusive of the issue for the time being and carry their opposition in subordinated committees and the executive offices."—United Press.

Congress Committee's Protest Against Sec. 144 In Tuticorin

TUTICORIN (By Mail).

In April the Sub-Collector passed an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting the public generally including the local Congress organisation from holding any public meeting or otherwise carrying on Congress propaganda for a month. The order was extended for another month, and a further extension of a month was ordered by Government.

Urging the withdrawal of this order, the President and members of the local Congress Committee have sent a memorial to the Premier of Madras. They state:

"The Committee submits that even in April there were no valid or sufficient grounds for the promulgation of the order by the Sub-Collector, and much less is there any justification for the extension of the original order from time to time. The disturbances in the town that probably may be cited as a ground for the order could well have been avoided by the police taking proper precautions even at that time. But, whatever it is, the Committee felt that in view of the disturbances however caused, no immediate protests were called for especially as the order was only for a month and no further extension of it was then expected.

The President of the Committee has also mentioned to the Sub-Collector, during a discussion of the subject, that there was no need to keep the order in force, and he promised to consider the matter fairly when it came up again.

"The Committee has carefully considered the subject and strongly feels that the conditions in the town do not warrant either the promulgation or the continuance of the order. It has unnecessarily interfered with the right of the people to hold meetings and carry on all legitimate propaganda. There is a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction among the people owing to the act of Government and the enthusiasm of the people for the Congress is suffering a severe setback.

PARTIES! DANCES!
AND SWEETHEARTS GALORE!! LIFE IS REALLY WORTH LIVING FOR ALL THOSE OF THE FAIR SEX, WHO HAVE SENSE ENOUGH TO DEPEND ON "STERILINE"
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Opp. G. P. O., Kothari Mansion, Fort, BOMBAY.

P. S.—STERILINE should not be taken during pregnancy otherwise abortion will occur.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (888 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. 7-40 Afzal Husain. 7-50 Shamshad Begam. 8-0 A Violin Recital. 8-10 Jigar Ki Do Ghazlen. 8-20 Shamshad Begam. 8-30 For Young Listeners. 9-15 Asad Ali Khan. 9-20 Mind Behind. Music 1: R. C. Boral. 10-0 Woman's World. 10-30 Chamber Music. 10-55 Pianoforte Recital. 11-12 Light Opera Company.

12 noon Monsoon Melodies.

1-0 p. m. Orchestral & Vocal. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-5 Afzal Husain. 6-15 Violin Recital. 6-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-45 Shamshad Begam. 6-55 Next Week's Programmes. 7-5 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 7-15 Rhythm of Rain. 7-30 Afzal Husain. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Music from the Khyber Pass. 8-15 Husn Lal. 8-50 Asad Ali Khan. 9-35 Poor Polly. 9-50 Asad Ali Khan. 10-0 Afzal Husain. 10-10 Husn Lal: A Violin Recital. 10-20 Shamshad Begam.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,950 kc|s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. as in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. 6-10 A Parhawaj Recital. 6-20 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 6-35 Film Stars on parade. 6-55 to 7-5 as in Delhi I. 7-5 A violin recital. 7-15 Shamshad Begam. 7-25 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 7-35 Durbari. 7-45 Asad Ali Khan. 8-0 Husn Lal. 8-5 Shamshad Begam. 8-20 Afzal Husain. 8-30 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1. 9-50 Marek Weber and his Orchestra. 10-18 Pianoforte Interlude. 10-22 W. H. Square: 'Cello.

Delhi—III Programme

19 62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2 p.m. as in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. as in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 as in Delhi. 2. 9-30 to 10-30 as in Delhi I.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6-0 p.m. Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-20 Ahmadi Khan. 6-30 Ummeed Ali Khan. 6-50 Kumari Damyanti Madan. 7-0 Interlude. 7-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-30 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-40 Kumari Damyanti Madan. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Ummed Ali Khan. 8-35 Shahnai Recital. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 9-35 Literature by A. A. Hamid. 9-50 Ummed Ali Khan. 10-10 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8-0 a.m. Film Songs. 8-60 Ghazals. 8-45 Light Selection. 9-0 B. M. Devlanker. 9-20 Khadim Husain. 9-50 Morning Stars. 10-5 Hammidi Recital. 10-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-30 Readings from Anarkali. 10-45 Gangubai. 11-15 Jaltarang Solo. 11-25 From Three Corners. 11-35 B. M. Devlanker. 11-55 V. R. Sardeshmukh.

12-10 p.m. Desi on Sarangi. 12-20 Ghazals from the Grooves. 12-35 Radio Orchestra. Garba Dhun. 12-45 Ramkharose. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5-30 Storm on Everest. 6-0 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 6-15 Pilu on Clarionet. 6-25 K. Nagesh Rao. 6-40 Gujarati Garbas. 6-55 Karim Khan. 7-5 V. R. Sardeshmukh. 7-15 Maligaura on Violin. 7-25 G. M. Durrani. 7-40 Khadim Husain. 8-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-10 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-30 Week in Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 B. M. Devlanker. 9-35 New Books by Purushottam Tricumdas. 9-50 Aida. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. as in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6-0 to 9-50 p.m. as in Bombay 1. 9-50 Gangubai. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc|s)

2-0 p.m. Alapana and Pallavi 2-15 Hamsaveni Sisters. 2-30 Classical and Light. 2-45 Bhakta Tulsidas. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 M. R. Gopalaratnam, Vocal. 7-0 Fault Report. 7-15 S. K. B. Gandharva Orchestra. 7-30 Shrimati Meenakshi Ramakrishnan: Vocal. 8-15 S. B. K. Gandharva Orchestra. 8-30 Pattinathar Padalkal. 8-45 Shrimati Meenakshi Ramakrishnan: Vocal.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Carnatic Orchestra 5-10 T. K. Rangachari: Voice 6-0 C. S. Chakrapani: Violin 6-50 Police Gazette 7-0 T. K. Rangachari: Voice 7-30 Damayanti 8-45 Carnatic Orchestra 8-55 Dieases and Pain by a Doctor of Medicine 9-30 Instrumental Variety.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. As In Madras I. 9-30 Miliza Korjus: Soprano 9-45 Symphony No. 5 In L Minor, Op. 95.

Peshawar—Programme

Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc|s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 British Legion Memorial Service 8-30 Troise & His Banjoliers 9-0 Military Band 9-30 News 9-50 Sports Talk 10-0 Leaves of Memory 10-15 Music of Chopin 10-25 Sport.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.2 degrees 0.4 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.8 degrees 1.1 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 58 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the month 30.91 inches

Total rainfall during the year 35.59 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-7-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	96	80	—	9.6	+2.5
Amraoti	80	72	0.5	5.6	—5.4
Akola	81	73	0.2	8.9	—0.8
Ahmedabad	87	78	0.1	5.9	—3.5
Ajmer	93	78	—	2.3	—3.4
Ahmednagar	80	72	—	6.5	—0.2
Allahabad	93	81	0.2	10.9	+0.9
Benares	93	81	0.1	10.3	+0.4
Bareilly	96	74	2.1	10.5	—1.2
BOMBAY	85	78	0.2	35.6	+3.3
Bangalore	79	66	T	5.6	+0.6
Bhopal	74	72	1.8	26.5	—
Baroda	85	78	0.1	9.0	—
Belgaum	74	68	0.2	28.3	+12.8
Bahawalpore	100	88	—	1.3	—0.2
Bijapur	83	73	—	6.9	+2.5
Bellary	89	77	—	1.9	—0.8
Bhavnagar	92	78	T	8.4	+1.2
Chittagong	81	76	2.8	29.0	—2.3
Calcutta	83	76	0.3	19.7	+1.6
Cuttack	79	76	0.1	13.1	—2.4
Cawnpore	96	80	—	8.3	+1.0
Calicut	79	72	4.5	88.6	+9.3
Colombo	82	76	0.1	11.0	+0.1
Cheerapunji	69	65	1.6	196.9	+44.1
Cocanada	88	78	0.1	5.8	—2.0
Cochin	82	72	0.7	57.0	+16.5
Dehra Dun	88	76	1.1	19.3	—1.4
Delhi	101	86	—	5.0	—2.3
Dehra I. Khan	107	87	—	0.1	—1.5
Desa	88	79	—	1.9	—4.2
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	14.5	—2.7
Fort Sandeman	105	70	0.1	2.9	1.3
Gorakhpur	95	82	—	14.9	+1.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	74	—	6.7	—0.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	82	—	—	—1.8
Indore	79	72	0.2	12.7	+2.3
Jhansi	88	77	0.1	9.9	—0.3
Jubbulpore	76	72	2.0	18.4	+3.0
Jacobabad	107	87	—	—	—0.6
Jaipur	95	78	0.3	4.1	—2.2
Karachi	86	79	—	—	—2.2
Kodaikanal	58	57	0.1	4.1	—2.5
Khandwa	80	74	0.1	8.9	—0.5
Lucknow	98	83	—	7.9	—1.9
Ludhiana	99	78	T	4.5	—2.3
Lahore	106	84	—	3.5	—0.8
Lyallpur	108	84	—	2.1	—0.5
Multan	103	88	—	2.6	+1.1
Mysore	82	67	—	2.1	—2.3
Madras	95	78	T	2.2	—1.5
Marmagoa	83	75	0.1	48.2	—
Malegaon	83	73	—	9.2	+2.5
Mussoorie	—	62	0.2	20.6	+5.9
Mahableshwar	65	62	3.1	97.4	+9.4
Murree	80	59	0.9	8.1	—1.0
Mount Abu	—	65	0.2	3.4	—10.8
Masulipatam	95	80	—	7.2	—0.4
Mandalay	92	79	—	3.1	—4.5
Meerut	—	—	—	7.8	—
Nagpur	87	71	0.7	12.5	—3.3
Ootacamund	58	51	2.0	12.3	+2.2
Patna	91	79	—	13.2	—0.7
Peshawar	106	83	—	—	—0.9
Poona	79	72	0.1	8.8	+0.8
Pachmarhi	66	65	4.6	24.2	+4.1
Port Blair	84	71	0.1	32.7	+3.4
Quetta	95	70	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	81	71	3.0	14.7	—2.3
Rawalpindi	106	71	0.6	2.9	—2.5
Rangoon	87	78	0.1	29.9	+2.0
Ratnagiri	83	77	0.2	70.6	+24.7
Sialkot	103	76	—	6.4	—
Srinagar	96	65	0.2	0.7	—1.8
Sholapur	86	74	—	6.8	+0.1
Shillong	73	65	—	30.6	+5.7
Simla	71	58	2.0	13.7	—1.8
Surat	85	80	T	11.7	—4.9
Salem	92	76	—	6.1	+1.4
Trichinopoly	92	79	—	3.8	+1.7
Trivandrum	81	74	0.5	16.4	—0.9
Vizagapatam	93	79	0.1	4.7	—2.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 15

Yesterday's depression moved westwards, and lies this morning over Chota Nagpur and adjoining parts of North-east Central Provinces. The monsoon has been strong in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Central Provinces, active in Bengal, West United Provinces, West Central India, Berar and Malabar.

Fairly widespread light rain occurred in Konkan, local rain in Bihar, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, North Hyderabad and Mysore. Scattered showers are also reported in Assam, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast. The day temperature were appreciably below normal over the region of Orissa to West Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Penarra, Pachmarhi, Ambala five inches: Cox's Bazar, Darjeeling, Calicut four: Chittagong, Sambalpur, Chaibasa, Ranchi, Sutna, Seoni, Mahableshwar three: Barisal, Bareilly, Bhopal, Jubbulpore, Simla, Ootacamund two: Cherrapunji, Hoshangabad, Muktesar and Khandala one and half, Berhampore, Hazaribagh, Naya, Dumka, Dehra Dun, Saugor, Raipur, Brijnagar and Murree one.—A. P.

Fine Weather With Gentle Breeze

BOMBAY, Saturday

On Saturday we had all the privileges of monsoonish conditions, without any of the penalties—fine equable weather and a gentle breeze blowing—rain proofs and umbrellas were overlooked. The streets were clean after being washed by the heavy down-pour of the past week.

Only the over-confident and hopeful were let down badly by the rain gods when a sharp shower took them unawares at about 10 p.m. in the southern part of the city. It wasn't much of a rain, but just enough to make one wet and remove the fresh crease on one's trousers.

The weather today has cast off the cobwebs of cloudiness and everything appears to reflect sunny brightness.

Rainfall so far is 3.22 inches above normal. The maximum temperature of the city is just normal being 85.2 (degrees), while the minimum temperature is 77.8 degrees being one degree above normal.

RAIN CHART.

The following are the rainfall figures recorded at the various centres for the 24 hours ended 8 a.m. to-day together with the figures for the same day last year:—

	1939 (in inches)	1938 (in inches)
Colaba	0.23	0.50
St. John	0.30	0.15
J. J. Hospital	0.04	0.29
Matunga	Nil	0.22

The following are the rainfall figures recorded since June 1. till 8 a.m. to-day together with the figures for the corresponding period last year:—

	1939 (in inches)	1938 (in inches)
Colaba	45.58	40.122
St. John	34.191	39.34
J. J. Hospital	35.18	40.40
Matunga	29.23	40.124

Calcutta Hunger-Strikers

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The director of Public Information, Bengal, in a Press Note says, "the condition of all prisoners, now on hunger-strike, is satisfactory and in no case serious."—A.P.

16 PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED

Sixteen persons were arrested by the Bhoiwada police on Saturday evening in connection with a strike of "bidi" workers that has been going on for the last few days.

It appears that a procession of 400 persons was going along Naigaum and while some of the members of the procession were attempting to induce loyal workers to join the strike, they were put under arrest by the police.

FIND OF DEAD BODY.

The dead body of a male aged 25, was found on the Chowpatty shore, at Marine drive, by the Lamington police on Saturday afternoon the body had obviously been washed ashore. The Lamington police are investigating.

DECCAN STATES MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

To Discuss Federal Problems

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, July 15.

Colonel Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and Deccan States has called a meeting of Deccan States Ministers to discuss federal problems.

Representatives of Sangli, Miraj, Kolhapur, Janjira, Jamkhandi, Phalton, Bhor, etc., are attending.

All Deccan States are joining the federation. The Gadlinglaj Magistrate, sentenced Bandopant Jhupare, a popular Kolhapur leader, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Possessing Arm Without Licence

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 15.

The sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 passed by Mr. R. M. Malek, Palghar First Class Magistrate against Ganu Mankya of Kirat Tal Palghar under section 19-F of the Indian Arms Act (possession of arm without licence) was reduced in appeal yesterday, by the Thana Sessions Judge to the period already served. The fine was retained. The accused-appellant was found in possession of a muzzle-loading gun without licence. The Sessions Judge held the sentence disproportionate and reduced it to three days', the period of imprisonment undergone. Mr. P. V. Patil appeared for the appellant.

The Duke of Connaught as the President of the Royal Society of Arts presented at a ceremony at Clarence House the Society's Albert Medal for 1939 to Sir Thomas Holland "for his services to mineral industries."

Subhas' Impressions Of His Tour

Satisfied With Response In Maharashtra And Karnatak: Not Afraid Of Disciplinary Action

(From Our Correspondent).
GODHRA: July 15.

Referring to the threat of disciplinary action held out against Congressmen who participated in the meeting of July 9, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in an interview said: "Any disciplinary action against us at this stage will serve as a fillip to our movement since it will cause widespread resentment and will endear us to the public still more.

"When we decided to have an All-India Day on July 9, we had not expected a statement like that of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Consequently we had not made any special efforts to make the observance a success, beyond issuing our statement to the Press. Nevertheless we have received reports of a very large number of successful meetings throughout the country. In spite of the threatening statements from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders we have had unexpected response from the public."

Questioned about his impressions of the tour in Maharashtra and Karnatak, Subhas Babu said:

"Maharashtra has always been particularly kind to me and consequently I expected a warm and enthusiastic welcome at Poona. In this expectation I was not disappointed.

Though the Congress Committees non-co-operated with me, the public rallied in large numbers at the station and later on at the public meeting. As a matter of fact the meeting was much grander than the one I had addressed last year as Congress President.

I was glad to get the support of such an influential leader as Senapati Bapat who appealed to the public to join the 'Forward Bloc.' I earnestly hope that in accordance with the unanimous desire of the public he will give up his idea of performing harakiri and will come forward to lead the public in Maharashtra and elsewhere at a time when the whole country is anxious for a bold lead.

Before I left Poona for Karnatak I was assured that the 'Forward Bloc' would do well in Maharashtra.

Pleasant Surprise

About the support of Karnatak I was not sure till I reached Dharwar, because I had not been there before. But at Dharwar, Hubli, Belgaum and other places the public response surpassed all expectations.

"I was interested to hear that at several places in the province public meetings had been held on July 9 in accordance with the appeal of the Left Consolidation Committee.

Several Congress Committees officially welcomed me despite the threat of disciplinary action hanging over my head. The most pleasant and welcome surprise came when Mr. Hosmani, M.L.A., (Central) President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee came to preside at the public meeting at Belgaum and later on agreed to become the President of the Provincial Organising Committee of the 'Forward Bloc'.

"With his characteristic humour Mr Hosmani remarked to me that if the President of the Bengal Congress Committee was expelled the President of the Karnatak Congress Committee should keep him company.

The Enthusiasm of the Belgaum public including the student community knew no bounds despite inclement weather. An influential organising committee has been formed for the province and Karnatak will prove to be one of the strong holds of the Forward Bloc".

U. P. CONGRESSMEN DISQUALIFIED

Offence Of Violating Congress Rules

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 14.

"If the sacred rules and principles of the Congress continued to be violated by Congressmen, the whole machinery of the Congress might become extinct one day" says Mr. Devi Prasad, Advocate, in his report to the Congress Court of Inquiry in connection with the inquiry which he was asked to make on the election petition, challenging the validity of the Muthiganj Congress Ward elections.

Mr. Devi Prasad, has recommended that the elections be set aside and two of the elected members should be disqualified from election so long as they do not cease to be "history-sheeters". One of the respondents should be disqualified as he is not an habitual wearer of Khadi. Another respondent who occupies high office in a Ward Committee should be disqualified for two years.

Mr. Devi Prasad's finding is that this last respondent adopted tactics during the inquiry which amounted to contempt of Court and the Suba Adalat should take disciplinary action against him. One of the respondents was found to have three previous convictions to his credit—offences which involved violence.

The Inquiry Officer's finding is that even if offences were connected with the Congress movement, they should be considered as offences involving moral turpitude as they involved violence.

Mr. Devi Prasad has therefore recommended his disqualification.

Public Meeting at Kalol, 9-30 Procession at Godhra, 10-30 Public Meeting at Godhra, 12-0 noon Municipal Address, 5-30 p.m. Labour Meeting at Freelandgunj, 8-30 Public Meeting at Dohad.

Sunday 16-7-39: Ahmedabad.

Monday 17-7-39: Public Meetings at Nadiad, Kaira and Umreth.

Tuesday 18-7-39: Public Meetings at Surat and Bulsar.

Burma's Safety Threatened

Govt. Of India Ask Assam Govt. To Build Special Road

SHILLONG, July 15

The "United Press" understands that in view of the war danger which is gradually extending towards South-West China threatening the safety of Burma from foreign aggression, the Government of Assam has been directed by the India Government to make arrangement for taking up immediately a communication project for opening road communication from India to Burma. The project, it is understood, involves about one crore of rupees.

There are two main routes at present between Burma and Assam through the Naga Hills and Lushai Hills. Besides, there is a third hill route from Sadiya frontier across the Mishmi Hills to the Trijunction frontier of Tibet-China cum Burma and India.

This third route, it may be recalled, gave apprehension of danger of attack from China on India, which ultimately led to the formation of the frontier district of Sadiya, with strong military forces maintained by the Government of India.—United Press.

CHOLERA CONTROL OFFICER

The Government of Bombay has appointed the Mamlatdar of Pandharpur as the Cholera Controlling Officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, and directed that he or any person authorised by him in this behalf, may prohibit any person, who does not produce satisfactory evidence of having been inoculated against Cholera within the last six months, from entering the municipal limits of Pandharpur during the period of the ensuing Adhiki Fair.

P. C. C.s AND MINISTRIES

Nilkanth Das On A. I. C. C. Resolution

BERHAMPUR (Ganjam), July 13.

In the course of a Press interview on the resolution of the A. I. C. C. about the relationship between the Provincial Congress Committees and the Congress Ministries, Pandit Nilkanth Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, said that the resolution was a move in the right direction, but he thought that the spirit of co-operation between the Provincial Congress Committees and the Ministries, as stressed in the resolution, had not been acted up to at least in Orissa. The resolution, in his opinion, was vague, but he observed that in a democratic institution only the principle was enunciated and the actual practice grew into convention and the convention had the force of law.

Asked if public discussion could be avoided in a matter like this, Pandit Nilkanth Das said:—

"If on account of arrogance on the one hand and extra superciliousness on the other the relation breaks, public discussion in some form or other is bound to follow. The A. I. C. C. in this connection could well have waited and watched the progress of activities instead of proposing a clause like this which on the very face of it presupposes something undesirable already in existence."—United Press.

Gujarat Not To Be Outdone

(From Our Correspondent)
GODHRA, July 13.

Sjt. Subhas Bose is arriving here on the 15th morning in connection with his Gujarat tour.

The following is his programme:—

Saturday 15-7-39: 7-30 a.m.

HOARSENESS
quickly cleared away
Get your voice back and soothe that dry, irritated throat with the real medication of Vicks VapoRub. Just suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

ANY TIME ANY WHERE
PLANES AVAILABLE
'Phone: { Day 27547 Night 40035 Telegram: "AIRTAXIES."
(ANNAS THREE per Passenger per Mile and Upwards)
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.
BRABOURNE STADIUM. Fort,
BOMBAY.

PANDIT NEHRU AT MADRAS

Pleasant Flight Throughout

MADRAS, July 15.

A vast gathering was present at the Meenambakam Aerodrome at 4-30 this evening, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived by air There was frenzied cheering for Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh as they emerged from the plane after having made a perfect landing. Pandit Nehru was profusely garlanded.

"We had a pleasant flight" declared Pandit Nehru to the Associated Press. He added they reached Hyderabad from Poona ninety minutes before time.

The vast crowd at one stage broke the police cordon and it was with great difficulty that they were kept back. Pandit Nehru acknowledged the greetings with a smile and responded to their cheering by going close to where the police had formed a cordon to prevent the crowd rushing near the plane.

Pandit Nehru and his sister are staying as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Subbaroyan. The Premier, other Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries will be among those who will attend a tea party which is being given in honour of Pandit Nehru by Dr. and Mrs. Subbaroyan.

Among those present at the aerodrome to receive Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, the Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan and others.

Pandit Nehru and his sister will be leaving for Colombo at 7-30 to-morrow morning.—A.P.

Jawaharlal's Hopes Of Solving Ceylon Problem

MADRAS, July 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on his arrival Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"As I draw nearer to Ceylon my mind is filled with the problems that I shall have to face there Compared to the big problems of the world and even many of our international problems this problem is relatively a smaller one and yet it raises an important question of principle and unfortunately it has got a background now of prejudices and unreasonable talk on all sides.

"Even simple problems which develop this background become a little difficult of solution as you know in India to-day. Yet I cannot believe that this problem cannot be solved with goodwill and with advantage to all parties concerned.

No Indian can desire to exploit Ceylon or to do injury to her people. No Ceylonese can wish ill to Indians or to India.

"It is true that in the modern world we have got into numerous tangles and knots everywhere and it is not always enough to have goodwill in order to unravel the knots. The problem of Ceylon is in effect a small aspect of the big world problems of the economic system not functioning properly and breaking down under the strains put on it by external circumstances. Ultimately the solution of the problem of Ceylon will largely be a part of the world problem and no nation can finally solve it by itself but each nation can by taking proper measures ease the situation for itself. Better still two or three nations can cooperate in that task.

"The obvious course for India and Ceylon is to face the problem jointly and try to solve it or at any rate ease it as far as they can for the present. One thing that heartens me is the kindness and goodwill that are apparent in Ceylon on the occasion of my visit there and these are surely not personal tokens to me but mean goodwill to India. With that goodwill and with the goodwill which I am certain India feels for Ceylon I hope a way will be found honourable and profitable to all parties concerned.—A.P.

U. S. A. Govt. Committee Hears Indians' Plea

Favourable Reaction In Washington To Request For Citizenship Rights

(News Press Service)

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail.)

Three leading Indians representing the India Welfare League of New York City and speaking for 3,000 of their countrymen residing in the United States made a favourable impression on the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee in presenting a plea that citizenship rights be extended to Indians.

The three were Mubarek Ali Khan, League president, Ramlal Bajpai, executive board chairman, and Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, former letcurer in sociology at Howard University, and author of the recent book, "Gandhi Triumphant".

Reprters were barred from the formal hearing but the record will be printed shortly. Dr. Muzumdar stated that the League is not seeking any radical amendment to the naturalization laws which would lead to unrestricted immigration. "What we seek is a brief amendment which will permit Indians who have resided in the United States prior to 1924 to become citizens", he said:

CONGRESSMAN SUPPORTS INDIA'S CASE

A News Press Service reporter managed to obtain entrance to the hearing and heard Congressman William R. Pooge, of Texas, make a vigorous and successful appeal to his fellow committeemen to give a full hearing to the delegation. Several Congressmen had remarked that it was too late in the session to introduce a bill granting citizenship rights to Indians and suggested that the delegation return next year. Congressman Pooge jumped up in protest, asserting that the hearing should continue in order that data might be assembled for the drafting of a measure to be placed before the next Congress, which meets in January, 1940.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Should such a bill be introduced it will most likely seek to amend section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon and adding the words: "Provided, that nothing in this section shall be held to exclude from the provisions of the naturalization laws natives of India who have resided within the United States since prior to July 1, 1924, and who within one year from the date of passage of this act shall petition for citizenship; and, provided, that no declaration of intention and no certificate of arrival shall be required and the petition may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction and be heard at any time after filing if there is attached to the petition a certificate from a naturalization examiner stating that the petitioner has appeared before him for examination." This is the request of the League which was drafted with the aid of the United States Department of Justice.

Mubarek Ali Khan, president of the India Welfare League Inc., of New York City, an organization which is fighting for citizenship rights for three thousand Indians residing in the United States.

MASS MEETING

The League's efforts are not being supported by Indians of means or those having business interests, according to Mr. Khan. Mass meetings will continue to be held until the citizenship drive is successful, he said. Gobind Behari Lal, 'Science' Editor for the International News Service, is one of the staunchest supporters of the campaign. Mr. Bajpai is remaining in Washington to continue his efforts to win Congressional support.

JAWAHARLAL GIVEN GRAND WELCOME AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

Animated schemes were witnessed at Yerwada Aerodrome this morning when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's popular ambassador to Ceylon left for Madras 'en route' to Colombo in the Tatas Veeko Fourseater 'plane piloted by Mr. B.K.N. Rau.

Pandit "Jawaharlal, who arrived here early in the morning by train from Bombay arrived at the Aerodrome exactly fifteen minutes before the scheduled departure time of the 'plane accompanied by Mr. Captain his local host and his sister who is accompanying him to Ceylon.

A large crowd of Congressmen and others which was waiting at the aerodrome since early morning greeted Panditjee amidst cries of 'jais'. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, The Hon. Latthe, Finance Minister, the Hon Mr. Patil Local Self-Government Minister, Mr. Gupte, Paliamentary Secretary Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. Central and M.P.C.C. President were prominent among those present.

A large number of ladies also were present. Pandit Jawaharlal, who was in the best of moods was garlanded on behalf of several Congress organisations. The sky which had been overcast the whole night had cleared by this time, and even the sun emerged out of the clouds to send golden greeting rays to India's most popular man. Exactly at 8 a.m. the 'plane took off in the direction of Hyderabad (Deccan) where it will make a short halt and reach Madras in the evening where Jawaharlal will rest for the night. He will take off in same 'plane tomorrow morning from Madras and reach Colombo at about 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Several messages of goodwill and wishing success in his mission were received by Jawaharlal prior to his taking 'plane at the Aerodrome one of them being from Pt. Gobind Vallabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces.—A.P.

Jawahar Takes Off To Ceylon

Asks For Blessings For His Mission

POONA, July 15.

A large number of people gathered at the Yeravda Aerodrome early this morning to wish bon voyage and success in his mission to Ceylon to Pandit Nehru when he took off at 8 a.m. by a special 'plane accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh 'en route' to Colombo.

Among those present at the aerodrome were three Ministers Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister and Mr. L. M. Patil, the Local Self-Government Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the President of the M.P.C.C. and other office bearers of the local Congress. On his arrival at the aerodrome, Pandit Nehru was presented with a guard of honour by the Congress Sevadal Volunteers.

Pandit Jawaharlal was garlanded on behalf of various institutions and individuals. Asked for a message on the eve of his departure for Ceylon on his mission by the gathering, Pandit Nehru said, "I ask for your blessings for my mission in Ceylon."

As Pandit Nehru was boarding the 'plane, he was handed a telegram from Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Prime Minister of the United Provinces wishing him success in his mission. The special 'plane carrying Pandit Jawaharlal and his sister took off exactly at 8 a.m.

Pandit Jawaharlal and party arrived at Poona station at 6-15 a.m. by the Poona Passenger and had breakfast with Mr. Maneckji, Captain before they proceeded to the Yeravda Aerodrome.—A. P.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE NOT TO BE TAXED

(Continued From Page 30)

ignored. This covered the majority of cases. The feasibility of increasing a system of provisional refunds would also be looked into; but the suggestion regarding payment of interest on refund claims pending after three months could not be accepted.

FORMS OF RETURN

As the department was, as a matter of fact, sending forms of return to all the existing assessees, the suggestion that Income-tax Practitioners be allowed to make a common application, on behalf of their various clients, had no special force. As a form of return has to be issued to each assessee under the Income-tax officer's signature there were practical difficulties in supplying forms on common applications. He promised to consider the suggestion regarding forms of application for registration being sent to all the registered firms along with the forms of return.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN EMPLOYEE OR PARTNER

Mr. Sheehy stated that the question whether the loss due to embezzlement by an employee should be allowed as a business loss for income-tax purposes was already before him and that the same would be examined from the legal aspect.

WELCOME TO SUBHAS IN PANCHMAHALS

Explanation Of Statement On Prohibition

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, July 15.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had a crowded programme to-day in the Panchmahals District where he was presented with welcome addresses on behalf of the Municipalities and public institutions at Godhra and Dohad.

In the coures of his reply to the address at Godhra, Subhas Babu referred to his statement regarding Prohibition and deplored the tendency on the part of a certain section of the Press and public to misrepresent it as an anti-Prohibitionist.

Mr. Bose declared that he was a firm believer in Prohibition as a harbinger of happiness to the poor people. What he wished to emphasise was the need for caution so that there may not be fresh burdens on the tax-payer, who was already hard hit. The Bombay Ministry had found it necessary to impose the Immovable Property Tax and the Sales Tax. It was likely, said Subhas Bose that they would impose a tax on agricultural income next year.

While lending his wholehearted support to Prohibition, Subhas Bose wished to criticise the methods adopted by the Bombay Ministry in enforcing the policy. He wanted to suggest a plan which would enable the Ministry to render Prohibition a lasting success, without the aid of fresh taxation measures. Toddy shops in all the localities inhabited by the poorer people could be closed down forthwith and the Government could impose a heavy duty on foreign liquor. Mr. Bose said that he did not wish to hide what he sincerely felt about the Prohibition plans of the Government.

Subhas Bose was given a warm welcome at Dohad where Muslim citizens in hundreds joined in the procession. The Municipality of Dohad presented him with an address in the evening. After completing his tour of Panchmahals to-night, Mr. Bose will proceed to Ahmedabad District.

SUBHAS AT GODHRA

Peasants' Reception

(From Our Correspondent)
GODHRA, July 15.

Babu Subhash Chandra Bose commenced a five-day tour of Gujarat to-day from Kalol, a tiny village in Panchmahals District where 300 peasants known as Nayakdas from adjoining villages and hundreds of Bhil aboriginal gave him a hearty welcome and presented him with garlands prepared from wild flowers.

In a lengthy address delivered in simple Hindustani Mr. Bose urged the peasants and workers to unite in the cause of the country's freedom. The time was opportune, he said, for India to forge ahead with a fighting programme and reach the goal of independence without further delay.

The object of the 'Forward Bloc' he continued, was to remove the signs of weakness which were visible in the Congress organisation to-day and to render it a potent fighting organisation. This could be achieved if the peasants and workers strengthened the hands of the Bloc by joining it in large numbers.

Mr. Bose made a fervent appeal to all Indians to forget their differences at least at this hour when India had the best opportunity of achieving her object.

Mr. Subhas Bose who was accompanied by Mr. Indulal Yajnik and Mr. Nathalal Parikh from Bombay, arrived at Godhra by the Frontier Mail in the early hours of the morning and was received by a large number of citizens, including Mr. Kamlashanker Pandya, President, Dohad T. Congress Committee, Mr. Somalal Shiroia, Member of the Executive Committee of Godhra Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. Y A. Lokhandwala Mr. Chimanlal Shah Municipal Councillor and Mr. Jayant Modi of the Godhra Youth League.

"We Will Never Leave You"

Red Shirts' Assurance To Gandhiji

ABBOTTABAD, July 15.

Almost all important Red-Shirt generals of the province assembled here to-day and held consultations with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan regarding the organisational work. In the course of discussions which lasted for three hours, Abdul Gaffar Khan advised the Red-Shirts to end enternal friction and dissension within the organisation in order to erpedite the national work.

Later, they all met Mahatma Gandhi who cut jokes with them asking "Have you all abandoned me?" The Red-Shirts general smilingly replied "we can never leave you. We always act according to your orders."

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, with her seven-year old grandson and Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's private secretary, and Dr. Miss Sushila Nair arrived here last evening.—United Press.

UNITY AMONG RED SHIRTS RESTORED

Conference Of Organisation Welcomes Gandhiji

ABBOTTABAD, July 15.

What is described as an important conference was held this morning between Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and various leaders of the Red-Shirt Organisation in the Frontier.

It is stated that the leaders admitted the existence of dissensions in the organisation but assured Khan Abdul Gacar Khan that they would sink their differences soon and act like a team.

The Frontier Gandhi delivered a long address on the importance of unity, opining that unless they worked jointly it was impossible to achieve freedom. It may be recalled that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been making speeches from time to time deploring disunity in the Red-Shirt Organisation.

Later the Red-Shirt met Mahatma Gandhi who also counselled them to be united.—A. P.

GANDHIJI SEES FRONTIER RED SHIRTS

ABBOTTABAD, July 15.

Mahatma Gandhi along with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan saw yesterday some Khudai-Khitmatgars (popularly known as Frontier Red-Shirts) who were injured in assaults stated to have been made on them at different times in the course of the week in Khanpur Tehsil.

Khuda Bux, a Khudai-Khitmatgar leader was the victim of a serious assault during the midweek while another was assaulted with lathis yesterday and the uniform of a third snatched away.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been apprised of these incidents.—A. P.

Assault On Red Shirt

ABBOTTABAD, July 15.

Another Red-Shirt was assaulted with lathis at Khanpur (Hazara district), the estate of Raja Haidar Zaman, by some hooligans yesterday following a similar assault at the same place on a Red-Shirt general three days ago.

The victim was brought here today before Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who examined his injuries.—United Press.

Frontier Socialist Leader Sees Gandhiji

ABBOTTABAD, July 15.

Khan Ghulam Mohamad, a Socialist and former President of the Provincial Congress Committee, again interviewed Mahatma Gandhi this morning, when certain important matters including the position of the Red-Shirt organisation vis-a-vis the Congress, it is understood, were discussed.—United Press.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Hindu Gym. Beat Navroze C. C. And Parsi Gym. Beat Parsi Cyclists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a break of three weeks in which, there was play in cricket in the city due to the bad condition of the pitches, there were several matches played to-day.

Among these the following three matches evoked considerable attention of cricket fans.

The Hindu Gymkhana "A" team tried conclusion's with the Novroze C. C. The Gymkhana made 118 runs at the loss of 3 wickets, Bhandarker contributing 65, and declared. The Navroze C. C. replied with 76 runs only, Patel the Hindu trundler capturing 7 wickets for 45 runs. Bharucha only could stand against the effective bowling, contributing 47 runs. The Gymkhana thus won the match by 42 runs.

The Islam Gymkhana played their first match of this season with Bohra Cricketers, on their own ground. The Gymkhana made 98 runs, of which Dossa contributed 28 and Mansuri 26. The visitors replied with 120, S. Heptullah contributing 25 and H. Reshamwala 30. Thus they won the match by 22 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana measured their strength with the Parsi Cyclists, on their own ground. The visitors made 108 runs, of which B. Palsetia contributed 19 and S. Todiwala 28. The home team (Parsi Gymkhana) replied with 116 for four wickets down, and secured a victory of six wickets and 8 runs. The principal scorers of the winning side were:—H. Contractor 46 (not out) and J. Kumana 34 (not out).

Dohad Municipality To Give Address To Subhas

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, July 13.

At a meeting of the General Board of the Dohad Municipality held to-day it was resolved to present an address to Sjt. Subhas Bose during his visit to this town on 15th July. The motion was moved by Mr. Nagin-lal G. Shah, a well-known Congressman of Dohad.

ARYAN CABLE TO STATE SECRETARY

Col. Muirhead's Statement Contradicted

The Secretary international Aryan League has cabled on July 15, to the Secretary of State: "Overcrowding in Hyderabad Jails is increasing. Over 400 Satyagrahis are unconditionally released relieving congestion, under the ludicrous plea of age or sickness. Recalcitrants are confined to solitary cells or forcibly ejected. Many are recourting arrest. Another Satyagrahi Kalyananda (seventy), died. High caste Hindus are forced to clean latrines with hands. Col. Muirhead's assertion that there are no complaints from within the State is misleading All prominent Arya Samajists are incarcerated others have deserted Hyderabad fearing prosecution. Outside complaints are really coming from Hyderabadis residing outside State. Vinayakrao, Koratkar, Barrister is 'bona fide' State Subject, son of former High Court Judge, Hyderabad, commanding great social status. He is courting arrest shortly, with five-hundred State People Reforms are indefinitely postponed, fearing Muslim opposition besides other complaints. Prisoners suffer lamentable dearth of water, clothes, and sanitation. Situation is worsening. Oppression and deception are used for obtaining apologies.—A.P

"LOKMANYA'S DREAM REALISED"

Gadgil On Bombay's Prohibition Policy

POONA, July 14.

"The dream of Lokmanya Tilak is being realised by the Congress to-day," said Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, addressing a mass meeting of the peasants at Kopergaun yesterday, referring to the prohibition policy inaugurated by the Bombay Government in the province.

Referring to property tax levied in Bombay, Mr. Gadgil said that the property tax was a revolutionary measure which ought to receive the approval of all thinking socialists, and it was a matter for regret that Mr. Subhas Bose, ex-President of the Congress, should have condemned it.

Proceeding Mr. Gadgil explained the present policy of the Congress and said that the Congress was acting as an intermediary between the haves and the havenots, while the Congress was pledged to better the economic condition of the masses, it would do its best to avoid a situation of class conflict.

Addressing another meeting of peasants at Puntamba, on the banks of the Godavari, Mr. Gadgil declared, "Congress is determined that although you may be born in debt, you will die without debt," Mr. Gadgil explained to the peasants the implications of the Tenancy Bill, Debt Redumption Bill and the proposed Marketing Bill and asserted that the Congress had substantially implemented the promises made in its election manifesto. He exhorted them to join the Congress in large numbers and to stand by it when the last fight for complete freedom started.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. K. M. Jedhe addressed a series of meetings in the Rahuri and Kopergaon talukas in Ahmednagar District.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS DOWN

Talk Of Higher Subsidy Depresses Sentiment In Broach

WHEAT QUIET WITH RESTRICTED BUSINESS

BOMBAY, July 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange displayed easier trend on increased hedging and liquidation following the weakness of Liverpool. An absence of official announcement on subsidy further depressed the sentiment.

WHEAT

Liverpool market was quiet and inactive following quieter overseas cables.

Business in local market was restricted by quietness of foreign markets.

BROACH COTTON

The Report of higher subsidy rate depressed sentiment but later profit-taking imparted some steadiness. Later, prices again slipped back on weakness of Liverpool.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 15

Previous closing	8.87
To-day's opening	8.85
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.79
Difference	—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 15

Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.55
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.58
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 157-0
April May 1940	Rs. 151-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 15

The trading in October began at 8.85 i.e. two points lower than the last close.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool and scattered hedging and liquidation while further liquidation caused prices to fall still lower with October finally closing at 8.79.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 15

The trading in Broach July August commenced at Rs. 158-2 but later the market declined and closed at Rs. 157-6.

April May opening and closing rates were Rs. 152-2 and Rs. 151-12 respectively.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 15

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.88,8 88) 8.85/8.84

December (8.70/8.70) 8.64/8.63

January 8.49/8.49

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 15

American July (4.97) 4.98

American October (4.57) 4.58

Giza July (6.31) 6.33

Giza October (6.35 6.36

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 15

There were no sales in teas.

'UTE

First Marks C. I F. Continent New Crop July August (£22 5/8 value £22 5/8 value

Dunlop August (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

Lightning August (£24 1/2) £24 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 15

Previous closing	
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 15

Previous closing	4.68.23
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 15

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 15

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and then eased to 4.68.21 on scattered selling but thereafter became steady with small variation.

Franc opened at 176.72 and eased slightly to 176.73 and subsequently remained quietly steady.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.181) 13.180

New York on Bombay (34.93) 34.93

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.04) 89.04

London on Shanghai (0-6 17/32 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

Silver (16 7/8d) 16 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent

4 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 15

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 15

Spot	(16 7/8d) 16 7/8d nil
Forward	(16 3/8d) 16 3/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, July 15

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 15

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 44 3/8d.

The trading was quiet and inactive following quieter overseas cables with nothing in news to stimulate enquiry.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 15

Silver ready	46 6 0
Silver Shravan	45 11 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45 6 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 6
Gold Shravan	37 1 9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 1 9
Sovereign	23 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 15

Wheat September	2 14 6
Wheat January	3 2 0
Wheat May	3 3 6
Linseed September	5 1 0
Linseed May	4 14 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 15

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 44 1/4d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 15

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 3/4) dol 44 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 5/8) unquoted

U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/2) dol 47 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 107) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 15

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Mysore Dewan Refuses To See State Congress Leader

BANGALORE, July 15.

It is learnt that the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, has declined to see the President of the Mysore Congress, who wrote to him yesterday asking for an interview.

The Dewan in his reply states that his earlier decision cannot be reconsidered.—A.P.

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, July 15

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

Pepper ready Alleppey Rs. 87-8 per candy.

Pepper ready Calicut Rs. 86-8 per candy.

Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th Rs. 85-12 per candy.

Pepper Asho Sud 15th Rs. 85-8 per candy.

Pepper ready Lampong in Bond Rs. 12 per cwt.

Pepper Lampong C.I.F. Rs. 11-8 per cwt.

Ginger ready unbleached Rs. 11 per cwt.

Ginger ready bleached Rs. 12 per cwt.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 15

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-6-0

Tone: Very steady

New York Sugar

New York, July 14

September	1.89
November	1.96
January	1.90
March	1.92

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 14

July	44 1/2d.
October	47 3/4d.
December	49 7/8

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 14

July	dol 0.66 1/8
September	dol 0.66 7/8
December	dol 0.68 1/4

UNCERTAINTY IN MONEY MARKET

Reaction To Bank Of England's Purchase Of Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 15

The money market was suffering from general uncertainty and business was small. Dealers were resigned to yesterday's reduction of the allotment rate on Treasury Bills which was considered inevitable, in view of the reduced offerings.

The Bank of England's purchase of gold in order to raise the ratio, instead of increasing the fiduciary issue, causes an impression that the authorities expect the note circulation to remain on a high level, for a long time, while the trend towards higher employment continues

Wall Street closed steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

CALCUTTA, July 15

The share market quieter feeling still prevailed over this section and volume business nothing but very meagre. Coals slightly better feeling was observed in this section but trading somewhat limited. Teas ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Miscellaneous speculative issues shade better Indian St. Wagon ord recorded further advances while Borooah Timber kept steady over their last levels. Government securities steady.

Government securities: 3 per cent G I 85 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/9; 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 97/11 small lot;

Reserve Bank 109/8.

Coals: Bengal 306; Bokaro and Ramgur 13/4; Mundulpoor 6/14; Raneegunge 28/6;

Jutes: Anglo India 318; Bally 187/8; small lots; do pref 134; Dalhousie 296; Hooghly 44; do pref 16/4 ex div; Howrah 53/2; Kamarhatty pref 137; Kelvin 407/8; Northbrook 30/4; Reliance pref 153;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/1; Consolidated Tin 5/8; Indian Copper 1/10; Dalmia Cement Ord 11/12 small lot; do defd 3/10 small lot; do pref 96/8; Benares Elec 12/8 odd lot; Jubbulpore Elec 12/2; Burn and Co ord 261; Indian St. Wagon ord 48/4; Indian Iron 24/2; Steel Corpn ord 12/6; do pref 93/8; B I Corpn ord 2/9;

Teas Bateli 3/2; Hantapara 296/8 ex div; Jaibiprpara 16/4 ex div; Rajabhat 29/6; Patrakola pref 132.

Debentures: 5 1/4 per cent 1938,45/50 Rohtas Industries 101.—A. P.

Gold Exports

Bombay, July 15

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 69,27,415 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 15.

The P. and O. mail liner 'Maloja' carried ten consignments of gold of the following description:—Rs. 10,42,287, Rs. 5,56,758, Rs. 4,99,190, Rs. 1,96,239, and Rs. 421 for London, Rs. 8,07,038 and Rs. 25,32,951 for London optional New York, and Rs. 3,72,545, Rs. 7,35,848 and Rs. 1,84,138 for New York, via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,25,00,27,087.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 15

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 6 0
Highest	29 8 0
Lowest	29 6 0
Closing	29 8 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	28 11 0
Highest	28 11 0
Lowest	28 11 0
Closing	28 11 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 11 0
Highest	31 3 9
Lowest	30 11 0
Closing	31 0 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	
Highest	29 2 0
Lowest	29 8 6
Closing	29 2 0
Groundnuts Feb—	29 6 0
Opening	
Highest	27 13 6
Lowest	27 15 3
Closing	27 12 9
Cottonseeds Jan—	27 14 0
Opening	
Highest	21 14 6
Lowest	21 14 6
Closing	21 12 0
	21 12 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay July 15.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton prices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159/- for Broach. J/A delivery and new Broach A/M at Rs. 152/8. The market opened quiet at Rs. 158/4 for Broach J/A delivery and after advancing to Rs. 158/8 declined to Rs. 157/12 on general selling and later steadied at Rs. 158/-. New Broach also after fluctuating between Rs. 151/8 and Rs. 152/- steadied at Rs 151/12. The undertone of the market continues easy and the general feeling is bearish. In view of existing low prices, we do not look for any marked weakness but prices will keep on sagging to lower levels.

Liverpool market was due to open at decline of 2 points but it opened 4 points and in the local market there was scattered selling. Later Liverpool was 2 points down and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach J/A	Rs. 158	4 0
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M	Rs. 152	6 0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	Rs. 156	0 0
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J	Rs. 142	2 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal July	Rs. 121	12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J	Rs. 116	12 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 14.

Broach J/A Highest 161 1/2, Lowest 159 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 159 1/2.

Broach A/M Highest 154 3/4, Lowest 153/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 153 1/8

Oomra July Highest 159 1/2, Lowest 157 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 157 3/4

Oomra D/J Highest 144 1/4, Lowest 143/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 143/-

Bengal July Highest 124 1/2, Lowest 122 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 122 1/2

Bengal D/J Highest 119/-, Lowest 117 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 117 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 153/-, Highest Rs. 153/-, Lowest Rs. 152 1/2, Closed Rs. 152 5/8.

Broach J/A Closed Rs. 159 1/8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York Oct. Rs. 55/-

Broach J/A Liverpool Oct. Rs. 58 1/2

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 48/-

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 39 1/2

New York-Liverpool: Oct. 4/-, Dec. 2/-, Jan. 7/-, March 18/-, May 26/-.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 14.

	Giza 2.	Upper.
Spot	6.51—3	5.91—0
July	6.35—1	5.68—1
Oct.	6.38—1	5.64—1
Nov.	6.43—1	5.64—1
Jan.	6.48—1	5.66—2
March	6.51—1	5.68—2
May	6.54—1	5.70—2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay July 15.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7.8.5 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 176.73 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.68.23 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York. London Silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 16 7/8d. for spot and forward was 1/8d. up at 16 3/8d. There was small Indian buying. Speculator's bought and sold. Later on India was a small seller at fixed rates but buyers were holding aloof. New York Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 45.13.3 and forward is Rs. 44.11.0.

It appears that the recent improvement in Silver prices was mainly due to Bombay buying and covering by shorts. But the urgent demand is satisfied and short interest is mostly covered and the technical position of the market has now adjusted. Now the question is whether India will buy Silver in London market? Recently India is reported to be big buyer and it cannot continue purchases at the present rate and American treasury is inclined to lower price of Silver in sympathy with foreign markets. Under the circumstances, we see nothing bullish in the situation and think it advisable to have short sales on strong markets.

The local market was very quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four around Rs. 45/4. Gold was quietly steady.

	Gold.			Silver.		
Ready	37	1	6	45	12	0
Shrawan dely	37	1	9	45	4	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	1	6	1	4	0
2nd Shrawan dely	37	1	9	45	0	0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	3	9	2	2	0

LONDON METALS

London, July 14.

Copper	£43	1	3
Lead	£14	17	6
Spelter	£14	7	6
Tin	£225	2	6

Small Realising In Share Bazar

CEMENT AND STEEL SHARES REGISTER SMALL DECLINES

Increased Selling Pressure In Bombay Burmas

BOMBAY: July 15.

It was a dull and uninteresting session on the local Stock Exchange with scattered realising. Particularly Cement shares were quiet on increased profit taking and there being no sufficient demand to absorb offerings prices weakened.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quietly steady and with small profit taking U. S. Steel shares declined 3|8 at dols. 47 and Anaconda Coppers closed 3|8 down at dols. 25-1|4.

London Stock Exchange is showing signs of broadening of business and is expecting agreement with Russia any moment. Wall-Street Market is influenced by better business outlook, but the local market presents tired appearance with little inclination to operate. Fluctuations are narrow and business continues restricted.

Associated Cements which were keeping firm under the influence of amalgamation of cement factories, found increased realising and the market was correcting overbought position. Associated Cement shares opened to-day at Rs. 134 and declined to Rs. 129-8 and finally closed at Rs. 131-4.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,347 and declined to Rs. 1,330 and later improved to Rs. 1,336-4. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 282.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with scattered selling while Bombay Burmas weakened on increased selling pressure.

The feeling in the market continues mixed and while there is more disposition to await new developments, speculators are marking time.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 15.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100	BOM. DYEING	743	12
100	CENTURY	205	0
25-50	CENTRAL	34	0
100	COLABA	114	0
100	Coorla	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100	Finlay	91	0
100	GOKAK	131	0
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	30	0
100	Khatau	82	4
100	KOHINOOR	217	0
250	Laxmi	415	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	116	0
250	Model	41	12
50	MYSORE	87	8
100	NEW GREAT	181	8
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	217	8
25	Sassoon Silk	67	12
1,000	Sholapur	2,675	0
50	SIMPLEX	66	0
1,000	SWADESHI	203	8
100	SWAN	87	0
500	Vishnu	1,420	0
1,000	Westerns	850	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	198	0
25-500	CENTRAL	34	0
500	Imperial	152	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	377	8
50-100	India	145	8
100	Reserve Bank	110	0
5	Union	5	14

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	131	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	9
20	Mercantile	52	4
15-75	New India	38	6
200	Oriental	4,395	
10-50	Vulcan XD	7	0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	141	4
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128	12
100	Bombay Suburban	157	8
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	192	8
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	152	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,258	12

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	982	8
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	0
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	85	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	773	12

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5	1
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	10
2sh.	Indian Iron	24	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,336	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	282	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 15.

Bombay Dyeing (745) 743, 745, 741, 742, 743

Century (206) 206, 208, 205

Central India (205/8) 205, 204, 205

Kohinoor (218/8) 218, 217

New Great (183) 183, 181/8

Simplex (66/8) 66/4, 66

Swadeshi (204) 204, 203

Associated Cement (133/8) 133/8, 132/8, 131, 131/8, 129/8 131, 130/8 131/4

Andhra (1447/8) 1442

Tram Ord. (129/4) 129, 128/12

Tata Hydro (153/4) 153, 152/8

Tata Power (1260) 1260, 12/6 1260, 12

T. Steel Dfd. (1343/12) 1345, 1335, 1342, 1331, 1337, 1336

T Steel Ord. (283) 283, 281, 282, 281, 282

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (163) 163/8, 164/4, 164/8

Bellapur (177) 178, 176/8, 177

B. Steam (254) 255, 254

B. Burma (483/8) 484, 482, 483, 478, 475, 471, 474

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	355	8
10	Air Service	7	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668	12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	254	0
125	B BURMA	474	0
50	B BURMA CONT.	164	0
8sh	Br B. Petrol	3 3	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND BLEACHING	98	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43	8
100	I. Radio Defd	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	353	12
100	Port Canning	72	12
30	PREMIER CON.	67	12
15	Scindia	18	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38	0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c Amalgamated (T.F.)	105	0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,435	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6¼	p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	151	4
7½	p.c Tata Power	1565	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	2
7 1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	164	8
7	p.c Vishnu	655	0

DEBENTURES

	Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c Sholapur	78	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital and ex-interest shares Forward List.)

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

A Press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay is as under:—

Subscribers are informed that 3 per cent 1953-55 Government Promissory Notes are now ready and will be delivered over the counter of the Public Debt Office against the relative receipts duly discharged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 95/13

2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 98/6

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 97/10

3 per cent 1963/65 97.9/6

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/7

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/3

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-2

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115/4

5 per cent U. P. Bonds 98

5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 113/10

4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 111/8

4 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T 108

5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118

4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107

6 per cent M Deb 1954 127

6 per cent K P T 1956 127

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 95/10/6 for settlement, touched Rs. 95/13/6, but rumours of political disturbance abroad, depressed rates to Rs. 95/6/6. The close, however, is steady at Rs. 95/7/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 15.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov.-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HONGKONG

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

Bank's selling D D 38 1/4

SINGAPORE

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 15th instant

Shanghai/London 0/6 9/16 15th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 15th inst.

Java/London 8.78 15th instant.

New York/London 4.68.25 14th instant.

London/New York 4.68.23 14th instant.

London/Paris 176.73 14th instant.

London/Italy 89.04 14th instant.

London/Belgium 27.56 7/8 14th instant

London/Switzerland 20.77 14th instant

London/Berlin 11.66 5/8 14th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 14th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.80 1/4 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7.8.6 13th instant

Gold £7.8.5 1/2 14th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 13th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 14th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 1/4 13th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 14th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 13th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 14th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 7/8 per cent 13th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 13/16 per cent 14th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 1/4 per cent 13th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent 14th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 15

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	0	0
Shipment July	5	9	0
Shipment August	5	10	0
Shipment September	5	8	0
Java Spot	F	7.40	

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association held its fourth annual General meeting recently. The Managing Committee's report showed progress in several directions. The chief of which was in Athletics itself. Several Indian and local records were smashed or equalled during the year. The local athletes showed increasing interest in every branch of sport. This is indeed a good augury for the future. Still I cannot say that the rate of progress is quite satisfactory. We are far behind the Punjab and Bengal in many respects. The B.P.O.A., under the direction of its ever-energetic and enthusiastic Secretary Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, has been trying hard to speed up Bombay's advance—with the hope that our athletes would be able to outbid their up-country rivals in the near future.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

They had detailed a comprehensive programme for the whole year. What with single events during Sundays, Zonal meets for four Zones in the city and suburbs, events for midgets, hornets and cadets, tournaments in Badminton, Hututu and wrestling and above all, the Presidency Games, the Bombay athletes were offered plenty of opportunities to gain experience and measure their progress from time to time. They were offered further impetus by the donation of many trophies and prizes which the generosity of the Allarakhia Sonawalla Trust and other individuals made available to them.

FAILURE OF ATHLETES.

It is, however, a matter of deep regret that our athletes did not take full advantage of these opportunities. Several of them were inadequately supported and some of them had actually to be abandoned for want of support. This is hardly to the credit of the athletes. do not know what reason there may be for not joining such competitions. As far as I know, the entry fees are only nominal and the time and place fixed for the competitions are most suitable. If there is anything wrong about them, I should like to hear it I am sure the authorities would do everything possible to set matters right. If the athletes have nothing to say in these respects am I to understand that they are not very keen on improving their standard? It will be a matter of great shame if the latter be the case after all.

PRESTIGE OF BOMBAY AT STAKE.

I am specially stressing on these points now in view of the coming All-India Games which will be held in Bombay in 1940. This is the first time since the inception of the Association, the Meet will be staged in this City. The B.P. & O. A. is straining every nerve to make the event a resounding success in every way. Won't the athletes play their part in a heroic manner? Would they like to be licked, by all-comers on their own home ground and put to a great shame? Would they not gird up their loins from now, so that they may put up a creditable fight and uphold the prestige of Bombay?

BE UP AND DOING

As I have said above, the B.P.O.A. is prepared to help the Athletes in every possible way Despite discouragement it has received from their hands, it is still willing to extend their helping hand in a generous manner. Again it is chalking out a comprehensive programme for the season with a view to give them every facility for training for all the events that will be on the programme of the All-India Meet. Let them study it carefully and formulate their plans for the season. If they think of any suggestion worth making which will improve matters and help them let them do so in time. It should be the duty of every athlete, whether man or woman, boy or girl, to pay their earnest consideration to the subject.

CHALLENGE TO INDIAN ATHLETES.

While I am addressing the Bombay athletes, in particular, I have not forgotten their confreres in other parts of India. I am fully conscious of the fact that they are all in a backward state—compared with their rivals in the advanced countries of the world. In consideration of their present position, one of the Vice-President of the Indian Olympic Association, Prof. G. D. Sondhi of Lahore has been constrained to remark that backward as they are, our athletes do not deserve to be sent to the next World Olympiad which will be held in Finland in 1940.

THEY MUST JUSTIFY THEMSELVES.

It is a highly controversial subject and I, as a member of its All-India Council, would not like to join issue with Mr. Sondhi through these columns. It is sufficient for me—and the athletes—to note that the President of the I. O. A. the Maharaja of Patiala, favours the despatch of a batch of athletes to Helsinki next year. It is, therefore, necessary for them to remember that the Indian representatives will be selected from among those who would show forms worthy of the World Games. A charge has been laid against the athletes that they are not so very anxious to uphold the prestige and honour of their country as to have a free trip to foreign lands. Now it devolves upon them to answer that charge by falsifying it. They can do so only by exerting their utmost in the matter of training and availing themselves of any experts coaching that may come their way. The Indian athletic world will look forward to their own justification in February next.

A GROUSE AGAINST PUBLIC.

While the B. P. O. A. has been striving hard to popularise and advance various games in this part of India, it has received very little support from the sporting public of Bombay. In consequence of which the financial affairs of the Association is in a rather precarious condition. In order to save the institution from collapse and to further its means of utility, it is urgently necessary that local sportsmen should evince greater interest in it than they have done in the past. It is really very gratifying to note that the Association has now succeeded in enlisting the active sympathy and support of Mr. J. R. D. Tata, the youthful Chairman of the House of Tatas. He has accepted the position of a Vice-President of the B. P. O. A.

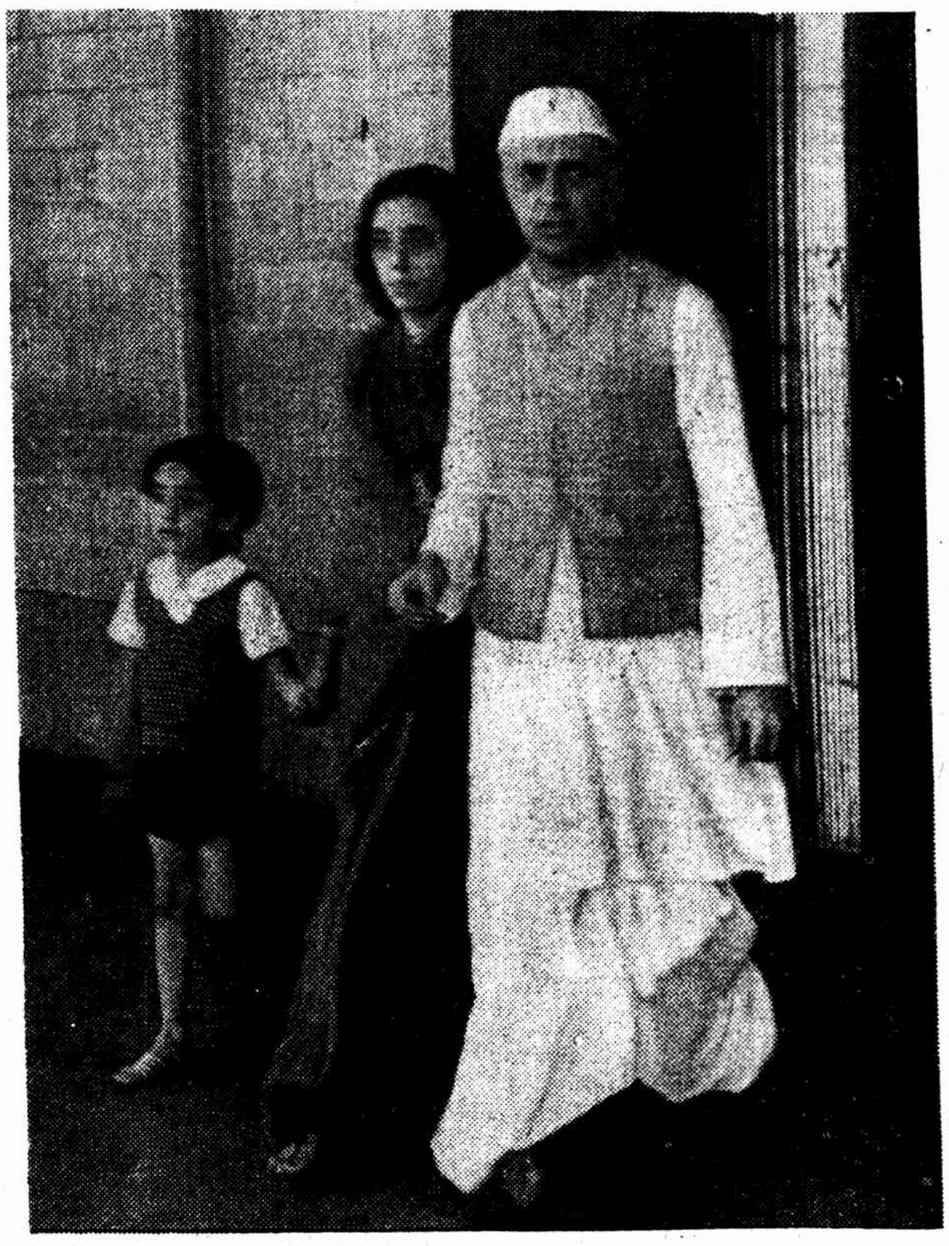
HOPEFUL SIGNS.

With Mr. L. R. Tairsee as President, Col. S. L. Bhatia and Mr. Tata as Vice-Presidents, Mr. P. R. Bhatt as Honorary Treasurer (another acquisition in the shape of an office-bearer) and Mrs. Mukerjee as Honorary Secretary, the Association should have a bright future. In order to put their financial house in order, they should seek the aid of the Government and the Municipal Corporation. Since all progressive Governments and municipalities extend their support to all healthy movements for sport and recreation. I do not see any reason why the Kher Ministry and the Corporation should not follow in their footsteps. I am aware of the fact that the Government is hard pressed for money at the present moment. Still they can do a lot within their limited means. After all, the demand of the B. P. O. A. is not large in any sense.

PATIALA'S MUNIFICENCE.

It is a matter of extreme gratification that the new President of the I. O. A. the Maharaja of Patiala, has announced his entry into the Olympic fold with a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000. It will be utilised for the construction of an Olympic village to be called Patiala Nagar, for the use of athletes coming from up-country during the All-India Games. It is a very auspicious start indeed. I hope others will now follow up to make the meet a grand success. The Games are going to cost a good bit of money. The B. P. O. A. will very shortly appoint a Special Committee to manage the business. I have every hope that it will see to it that Bombay acquits itself as well as Calcutta did in 1933, when the All-India Games were held there.

The Cap.



Pandit Nehru snapped with his sister on his arrival in Bombay last Thursday 'en route' to Ceylon.

Lingiad Gymnastic Festival

(Continued From Page 14)

regular gymnastic exercises should always be supplemented by outdoor life and sports, but these in themselves can never serve to build up a harmoniously developed physique. On the contrary, one of the functions of gymnastics is to correct faulty physical development due to participation in athletics and games as well as caused by manual or sedentary work.

After this incomplete and cursory review of the function and standing of gymnastics in our day, a few words may fitly be added about the founder of the Swedish system, in whose honour the coming gymnastic festival will be celebrated.

Ling's Legacy

From all accounts Per Henrik Ling was looked upon as a very strange being by his more easy-going compatriots. Not but what they were also keenly alive to what was going on. It must be kept in mind that Ling's manhood activities fell within a very disturbed period in European history, encompassing the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, which saw some small countries wiped out and others threatened by national extinction. The so-called "Gothic" revival in Sweden was in most respects a literary movement in which some of Sweden's greatest poets evoked visions of old Nordic mythology, the implied aim being to arouse national consciousness.

In this movement Ling was the battling force, a fanatic whose poetic excursions into this sphere became rather a trial to his literary friends. It is curious to note that Bernadotte, a Frenchman who had become king of Sweden, seems to have had a keener perception of the value of Ling's strident attempts to stir up a national spirit than the Swedes themselves, among whom a fanatic temperament has always been looked upon somewhat askance.

A few random impressions of the outward and inward man are of interest. The lean and muscular, sharp-featured countryman, speaking a strange dialect, was a curious sight in the Stockholm streets. Generally he was only seen rushing out to his house in the outskirts of the city at a great pace, dressed in a cape of antique cut slung over one shoulder. Those who got in closer touch with him describe his talks, when they related to subjects uppermost in his mind, as perfect "brain storms".

He was absolutely indifferent to outward distinctions and only accepted a decoration from the king after great persuasion by his friends and because the king's favour was necessary for the realization of some plans. It was not in Ling's nature to work his own advantage, only for his ideas. He wore himself out bodily for them, and "went out of life as bare as he entered it", as one of his contemporaries expressed it.

I. R. A. WAR ON BRITAIN

Sensational Report In New York Paper

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

"The Irish Republican Army, aided by Irishmen in New York and all countries of the world, has formally declared war on England," says a statement published in the "New York evening paper. The Sun a leading New York statement is said to have been made by four unidentified Irishmen.

The I.R.A., the statement continues, "is carrying on a war" with an expeditionary force of secret agents in London and other English cities. Hostilities will continue until the British Government recognises the Republic of Ireland, withdraws its troops from Irish cities, ceases to influence Irish policies, and sets free all men and women now serving long terms in English gaols because of their part in the recent bombings

"If one prisoner is sentenced to death, or dies in his cell because of illness or during a hunger strike, the expeditionary force, which hitherto has refrained from taking lives, will blow up power stations, tube railways, post offices, and other public buildings, whether or not Englishmen are at work in them."

The leader also asserted that the I.R.A. will soon show the British Government that its elaborate air-raid protection system on which it has spent millions of pounds "is at the mercy of scores of Irishmen members of the I.R.A. who hold key posts."

ODD SPOTS

THE DISAPPEARING LAKE

One of the oddest lakes in the world is Lake Zirknitz, which lies in a deep valley in Carniola, Austria. It is a beautiful sheet of water six miles long and three miles wide. It teems with fish and wild fowl, and three pretty islands adorn its surface.

But at certain intervals the water of the lake begins to disappear. Lower and lower it gets until at last the entire lake has disappeared. The church bells are rung the moment any sign of the water's going are observed, and the people make the most of the fishing while there is time. When the water has gone a luxuriant crop of herbage takes its place, affording excellent pasture for the cattle of neighbouring farmers.

For many years the strange habits of this lake were a mystery until scientists began to make accurate observations. They learnt that only during dry spells do the waters seep away, returning when the rain comes. The whole surrounding country is full of immense caverns and ravines, and exploration of the islands when left high and dry, revealed that there were innumerable fissures in the rock. It has now been conclusively proved that the water of Lake Zirknitz flows through underground channels into the River Unz, which eventually joins a tributary of the Danube.

and the physical violence to which it led. However, having invented the encirclement bogy, the Propaganda Minister is pushing the idea that food shortage in the Reich is one of its principle corollaries.

The Britain which inflicted short rations on Germany in the world war is, he professes, in the present bloodless war trying to cut down its food supplies by such means as pressure on certain countries to interfere with the barter of foodstuffs for manufactured products.

The average German does not know that vast quantities of foodstuffs are being stored in Germany at the present time, nor is he aware that the deterioration of German manufactures is also acting as a brake on the barter business. It would therefore be another score for Goebbels and a great relief to th Nazi regime if he could convince his countrymen that Britain is holding up the much needed supplies of eggs, butter, meat, fruit, and vegetables.

GOEBBELS IN FAVOUR AGAIN

LONDON.

The increased volubility of Dr. Goebbels in recent weeks is viewed by informed foreigners in Berlin as due to his realisation that he has regained his influence by his successful exploitation of the fiction of encirclement by the non-aggression States.

One of these foreign observers, now in London, said to-day that Goebbels's prestige suffered severely last November as a consequence of his anti-Jewish campaign

The Bewitched Triangle

WHAT brings these girls into a huddle in one corner of the Puzzle Page? You are the victim of their conspiracy, for these sirens have lured you upon the rocks of a perfectly horrible mathematical puzzle. Now that you are here, you cannot very well back out, without solving the poser.

Can you exchange some of the figures, so that not only will the figures add up to the same total on each of the three sides, but the sums of the squares of the numbers will be alike on each side of the triangle?

(For Solution See Page 55).

You no longer are of the younger generation when an evening's outing is the supreme effort of your day.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Scientists Honoured By Danzig

By Muriel Nissen

While nations argue over its ultimate fate with a contention bordering on warfare, the Free City of Danzig issues a stamp series honouring a group of men connected with the only war that is praiseworthy war on disease. The set consists of three stamps, portraying Gregor Mendel, Robert Hock and Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen.

Mendel, who is pictured on the 10 gulden, brown value is the founder of the Mendel theory of heredity, which he evolved while breeding plants at a Moravian monastery. Mendel was born in 1822. He became a monk, and later an abbot, in the Augustinian monastery where he lived, carrying on his experiments, until his death in

1884. Accompanying his portrait on the new stamp is the inscription, "For healthy children and a happy future."

Robert Kooh, appearing on the 15 gulden dark gray stamp was one of the first—and remains one of the greatest—of microbe hunters. His work carried him to many parts of the world on missions covering diseases of cattle as well as of man. Tuberculosis was one of his special fields of research, and his achievements in finding the cause and cure for the disease are honoured on the new stamp, which is inscribed "Air and Sunshine for Tuberculosis." Undoubtedly one of the greatest bacteriologists the world has ever known, Koch was the recipient of many honours including the Nobel Prize for medicine. He died in 1910 at the age of sixty-seven.

Lastly we come to Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, discover of X-rays, who is honoured on the 25 gulden stamp, printed in dark green. The inscription on this stamp reads, "War against Cancer. Cancer is curable. Roentgen was born in 1845 and died in 1923. He received the Nobel prize for physics in 1901.

Scenes Of Japan

Continuing the promised series of nine national park sets, Japan presents the second release, consisting of four values. These stamps are equally as beautiful as their predecessors. The subjects are: Daisen Mountain in Central Japan on the 2 sen brown; Yashuma inlet on the 4 sen green; The temple of Abuto on the 10 sen

red and a view of Dannoura, an historic bay on the inland sea of Japan, on the 20 sen blue.

The park set is also issued in the form of a miniature sheet.

Mexico Honours Philatelists

Mexico's promised set in honour of the World Wide Convention of Philatelists held at Tulsa, Oklahoma from May 17th to the 21st, has appeared, and consists of one postage value and three air-mails. The postage stamp has a value of 10 cents. and is printed in orange. It presents the statue of an Oklahoma Indian with upraised arm. The design for the air-mails is the familiar statue of a pioneer mother with her son. It appears in the following values: 20c brown, 40c -green and 1 Peso purple. The original of this monument is at Ponca City.

New French Stamp

An edifice already very familiar to stamp collectors makes a new appearance. The fiftieth anniversary of the Eiffel Tower is commemorated on a 90 centimes plus 50c light green stamp which illustrates the colossal structure. Erected for the great Paris Exposition of 1889, the tower bears the name of its projector, Gustave Eiffel.

Philatelic Truck On Tour

Uncle Sam's travelling stamp exhibit is finally on its way to spread the gospel of philately throughout the United States. The stamp bus set out on its travels on May 15th following dedication ceremonies in which the nation's number one stamp collector, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, received a sheet of postage stamps from the truck. The exhibit made the first leg of its journey through Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Its schedule now calls for a stay in Boston after which it will embark on a nationwide tour.

The standard equipment of the truck, consisting of frames displaying United States issues, and a complete assortment of philatelic items such as gum, ink and paper is amplified by a miniature model of a rotary press which prints souvenir stamps 'en route'. This item, which bears an illustration of the White House, is 3 by 4 1/2 inches large and is distributed free from the truck. Also available on the truck is a sixty-four page booklet offered for sale at ten cents. It pictures and describes the nation's commemorative stamps from 1893 through 1938 and contains a special section on the Presidential series of 1938.

Child Welfare Set

Yugoslavia has issued a set of four stamps with a surtax to be applied to Child Welfare work. The designs provide four very engaging portraits of child life. On the 1 dinar plus 1d. green, a child is seen enjoying a meal. The 1.50d. plus 1.50d. red-orange shows two children at play on a beach. On the 2d. plus 2d. red-purple a boy is employed at wood-working, and the 4d. plus 4d. blue-green presents two youngsters in a crib.

Forthcoming Issues

Vatican City announces a forthcoming release of four stamps to commemorate the coronation of Pope Pius XII. The design will picture His Holiness on the balcony of St. Peter's.

The centenary of railways in the Netherlands is to be commemorated on a September stamp issue.

Two stamps will be issued by the Colombian Republic to mark that nation's participation in the recent Universal Postal Union Congress held in Buenos Aires.

Claude Debussy and Honore Balzac are two notables to be portrayed on the forthcoming postage set to be released by France for the Intellectual Fund.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp design consists entirely of arrows?
2. An orange tree appears on what stamp?
3. The curious animal known as the tapir is portrayed on what adhesive?
4. On what stamp do we see a native washing gold?
5. President Colindres once governed what country on whose postage he is honoured?

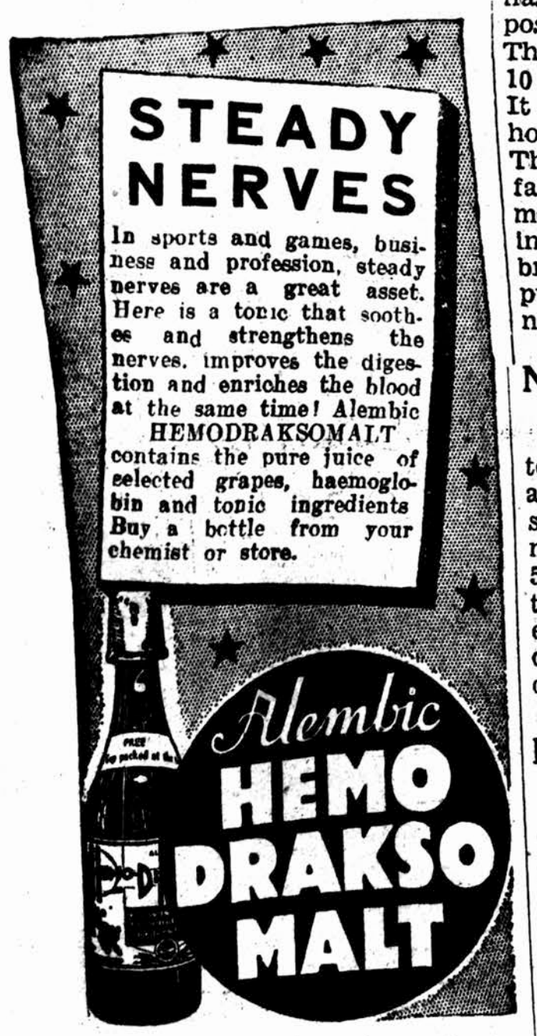
Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. King Michael the Brave is a Roumanian hero pictured on the postage of his country in 1929.
2. The "Mathew" was the ship on which John Cabot set sail in 1497 for the New World. It is pictured on a stamp issued by Newfoundland in 1897.
3. The font in which St. Anthony of Padua was baptised has been presented on Portugal's postage paper, year 1931.
4. A papaya tree is pictured on a 1932 stamp of Tripolitania.
5. The tomb of Francisco Menendez, president of Salvador from 1885 to 1890 appears on a stamp of that Republic issued in 1930.

"STRANG" IN MOSCOW

An interesting example of the current anti-British propaganda in the German Press, "Strang" means rope in German, and the cartoon is labelled "Strang (the rope) is already active". Mr. Strang is hanging "Peace" in those Moscow discussions that, according to the German Press, are going so badly.)

("Das Schwarze Korps", Berlin.)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NEGROES AND DEMOCRACY

"We Are Bitter Enemies Of Fascism"

BY WILLIAM HARRISON (Famous Negro Socialist)

Of the Negro people it may truly be said: "Their line is gone out to the ends of the earth."

We are found in all parts of the habitable globe, though chiefly in Africa, the West Indies and the U.S.A. We were so scattered by the slave trade, which ravaged Africa, our native continent, from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth, decimating our numbers by inciting inter-tribal wars.

Our history and our present political and social status have created a common bond among all Africans and peoples of African descent. At present our unity springs from the oppression which we suffer at the hands of imperialism, a system which has deprived us of self-government.

NEW ENEMY

We have a new enemy in Fascism, which advocates that our oppression be frozen into permanency and threatens even those few liberties which we have won after long struggle. It declares that we must forever be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Our essential unity makes our task crystal clear at this critical epoch of history. Our task is to demand self-government as the first necessity for our advancement under the strenuous conditions of the modern world.

We realise that to achieve our goal we must unite with all progressive forces the world over to preserve democracy and to extend its frontiers, lending our active aid and sympathy to the Chinese and Indian peoples, now struggling for complete self-government.

OUR ROLE

Inextricably linked with our demand for self-government is our demand for democratic rights and for the abolition of all restrictions, such as segregation, pass laws, etc., which hinder our progress.

We demand these rights because we know how strong we are. We no longer need to beg or cringe for scraps from the table. We are prepared for the sacrifices which will have to be undergone before we and our posterity can take our rightful places among all the peoples of the earth.

Being an "Uncle Tom" is against the best interests of the Negro people, in both the long and the short run.

Our role in the fight for democracy derives its importance from the fact that the greater proportion of our numbers is in the British and French Empires and in the U.S.A., where the most advanced section of our people forms about one-twelfth of the total population of the Republic.

Fascist aggression in Ethiopia, which sprayed poison-gas on a heroic people, has imbued us everywhere with an undying hatred of Fascism.

On the other hand, the disappearance of race prejudice in the Soviet Union, owing to the fact that the minorities problem has been solved, has shown us which way progress lies—along the path of a true democracy ever striving for peace.—("Tribune.")

SOVIET TREASURE HUNTERS

No less than 35 exploring expeditions, some of them numbering hundreds of members, are out to unearth new riches for the Soviet Union this summer.

Diamonds, coal, copper, and salt are among the "buried treasures" which these geological prospectors will seek.

They have been sent out by the All-Union Institute of Geological Research in Leningrad, and their search will take some of them to the Far East, some to the heights of Central Asia, some to the Caucasus and the Crimea.

One of the expeditions is going to the Far East especially to prospect for salt for the needs of the fishing industry.

IN FAR SIBERIA.

They will cover thousands of miles in the remote semi-desert districts of Siberia, travelling chiefly by horse, reindeer and motor-boat.

The expeditions prospecting for ore are supplied with the most up-to-date equipment. They have taken portable, completely mechanised "enriching" units, built in Leningrad, for sifting and assaying the ores found.

PARIS PRESS IN ARMS

Defamation Suit Against America

The Paris Press Syndicate (French) Newspaper Proprietor's Editors' Association) has brought a suit for £28,000 damages against Mr. Henry Luce, proprietor of the American "Time," "Fortune" and "Life", because of certain references to the Paris Press in an article in "Time" published on May 8.

The action will be heard before a Paris court next Octber.

Passages in the article complained of allege that "the Paris Press has long been the sewer of world journalism," that "few are the Parisian newspaper men who cannot be bought," that "rare is the newspaper unwilling to be subsidised". and that "the way some prominent Paris newspapers have handled their German news' recently suggests that flush funds from the Third Reich are being passed around."

MADE £1,000,000

Mr. Luce is said to have made a fortune of £1,000,000 from "Time," and is one of the most successful of American publishers. He is 41. His wife, Clare Boothe, is author of the successful satirical play. "The Women", for the film rights of which she received £60,000.

"PATIENT OF DEBATE"

Puzzle For Privy Council

An order made by a West African court was described by counsel addressing the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as being "patient of debate."

The three members of the Judicial Committee present, Lord Thankerton, Lord Fairfield, and Sir Lancelot Sanderson, all admitted that they did not understand the phrase. Counsel said it was borrowed from a judgment delivered by a famous Judge. He understood that it meant "susceptible of discussion."

A dictionary was sent for, and Sir Lancelot Sanderson, after consulting it, said he found that "patient," as applied to words, meant "capable of bearing a particular interpretation."

"We live and learn," Sir Lancelot added, putting aside the dictionary.

Lord Thankerton then suggested to counsel that in plain English the comment that the order was "patient of debate" really meant that it was unintelligible Amid laughter, counsel agreed.

MUSIC BANS IN PRAGUE

In a news bulletin in English broadcast by the short-wave station in Moscow last week it was stated that Dvorak's "New World" Symphony had been listed as "undesirable" by the Protectorate authorities in Prague. Another musical proscription mentioned was that of a Czech opera in the libretto of which was the sentence, "You will be preserved, O Czech people. "The cheering which greeted this sentence was resented by the Germans.

The Moscow station has referred often recently to the steps being taken in the Protectorate to curb nationalist tendencies, and its announcer remarked that fears were growing there that the various proscriptions and the changing of street and road signs portended early merging of Bohemia and Moravia in the Reich.

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PRAGUE

Dr. Hans Pflug

THE BEAUTY OF ITS ARCHITECTURE AND ART TREASURES IS AS ASTONISHING AS IT IS UNEQUALLED

Before a visitor to Prague sees the abundance of works of art to be found in the many galleries, museums, and other public buildings, with which the old city is filled, he should try to get an idea of Prague as a composite picture, in which nature, history, and art have combined to make the city absolutely unique in Europe.

It spreads itself like a magic ring around the shores of the Moldau River with its many islands, and the successive periods of its long history may be read from the architectural styles to be seen in its various quarters, culminating perhaps with the splendour of the palaces of the nobles and princes, particularly the old Imperial Palace on a hill which represents a veritable "acropolis' in this historic old Bohemian capital.

Great Art Centre

Although the Gothic and baroque styles of architecture seem to be the dominating factors in the development of the city, yet still older styles are to be found, as far back as the early Romantic. The general effect is to make Prague a perfect picture of artistic beauty. The several museums of the city contain wonderful collections of paintings, sculptures, etc., all of which add to Prague's prestige as one of Europe's greatest art centres.

Not much remains, so far as buildings are concerned, from the Romantic period, but there are still the little chapels of St. Martin-on-the-Wyscheberg, Holy Cross, and St. Longinus. In spite of its barocque facade, St. Georges Church bespeaks of Romantic style in its old round towers. There are also some beautiful specimens of old Romantic art in the vaults of the former All Saints' College.

As a whole, Gothic remains the predominant motif in Prague's outward aspect, and this because the Gothic style is closely associated with the city's golden era during the reign of Emperor Charles IV. In those days, the Royal Castle was rebuilt under the direction of Matthias von Arras, who also draw up the original plans for the Prague Cathedral.

Gothic Masterpieces

Then, when Peter Parler of Gmuend in Suabia, came to Prag, he built some of the greatest specimens of Gothic architecture which adorn the city. Notable among them is the magnificent choir of St. Veit's Cathedral, beside quite a number of tombs and memorial monuments, which rank with those of the Cathedrals of Reims and Naumburg. Parler was also the creator of such pieces of Gothic architecture as the Karl Bridge, the Altstadt Tower, the Arsenal Tower, the old Rathhaus, and the "Erker Chapel."

Another magnificent building dating from the 14th Century is Teyn Church whose nave is not supplemented by transepts. The tomb of the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe is in this church. The "Carolinum" with its exquisite Gothic bow-window is reminiscent of the founding of the oldest German university in 1348. The most beautiful interiors dating from this architectural period are the old Council Hall in the Rathhaus and Benedikt Reith's magnificent "Hall of Homage" in the Castle. A very fine Gothic statue is that of St. George on the Burg. It follows the style of the Roman equestrian statues, and is the first statue of its kind ever erected in Europe, with the exception of Italy.

Centre Square of Prague.

Renaissance Specimens

One of the finest architectural achievements of the Middle Ages is the star-shaped arched roof of Our Lady Chapel in the former Karlshof Monastery. The Chapel of the Emaeus Monastery, also, is in the style of a Gothic church, and the series of frescoes portraying the "via crucis" is one of the best products of the Prague Art School founded in 1348. Gothic mural paintings are to be found in the Wenzel Chapel of the Cathedral as well as in St. Georges Church.

Although there are not very many specimens of Renaissance to be found in Prague, the few that exist are very fine examples of this later style. The Leynhof has a particularly beautiful Renaissance facade, while the Schwarzenburg Palace, built in 1545-1563 contains splendid examples of "sgraffito" decorations. When one enters the Sala Terrena of the Waldstein Palace, with its handsome barocque-renaissance arches, one thinks that he is in Northern Italy rather than in Bohemia.

A specimen of pure Renaissance style is the Belvedere, which Emperor Ferdinand I. built for his wife Anna in 1536-1552, the architect being Paolo della Stella. Situated in a beautiful park, this palace has a distinct southern atmosphere. The "Singing Fountain" in the Kaisergarten is richly ornamented with renaissance plastic work, while the enormous marble tomb in the choir of the Cathedral built by Alexander Colin to receive the remains of Emperor Ferdinand I., Empress Anna, and Emperor Maximilian II. is still another splendid example of renaissance style.

City Of Barocque

Prague's geographical position, half-way between Northern and Southern Europe, is most of all reflected in its barocque, which is nowhere so perfectly represented as in the Bohemian capital. The 17th century saw Prague turned into a veritable "city of barocque," at just about the same time that this architectural style was becoming predominant in Southern Germany. One still sees almost no end of magnificent barocque churches, monasteries, and palaces, most of them dating from the 17th Century, and nearly all built by Italian architects.

The Czernin Palace, for example, the largest of all the palaces in Prague, was built in 1669 according to plans drawn by Francesco Caratti. Between 1653 and 1726 the Clementinum was completed with its rows upon rows of churches and chapels. Carlo Lurago's "Church of the Crucifixion" near the Karl Bridge, has the finest barocque dome in Prague. Another charming specimen of this style, with somewhat unique artistic features, is Strahov Monastery, which also possesses a very fine library.

With the dawn of the 18th Century, German architects and builders once more assume a prominent place in the development of Prague as a city of art and beauty. The great Vienna builder Fischer von Erlach designed and erected the Palace of Clam-Gallas, with its magnificent stairway, as also the tomb of Count von Mitrovic in St. James Church and the tomb of Johann von Nepomuk in the Cathedral.

Another name inseparably connected with Prague barocque is that of the Franconian family of builders Dientzenhofer, the most famous scion of which was Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer, who built the Sylva Taroµca Palace and the charming "Villa America." He also built Church of St. Nicholas on the right bank of the Moldau. Some fine specimens of "portecochers" and statues on the Karl Bridge are the work of Matthias Braun.

Astonishing Beauty

Beside its beautiful specimens of old architecture, Prag has many valuable treasures in its museums and galleries. Albrecht Duerer's "Madonna of the Rosary" has helped to make the Strahov Monastery famous. The Gallery of Paintings belonging to the Bohemian Society of Friends of Art contains a large number of German and Dutch masters, as does also the gallery in the Nostitz Palace, where there are some very fine Rembrandts, Ruisdaels, and Rubens.

In the two Gewerbe museums and in the Prague National Museum, as well as in the large public libraries, there are splendid collections of old original monographs and texts, mostly from the Middle Ages and the time of the Renaissance and the Reformation. Anyone who undertakes even a brief survey of Prague's architectural and artistic monuments, will understand the enthusiastic admiration of so great a scholar in the field of art as Alfred Lichtwark, Director of the Hamburg Academy of Fine Arts, when he wrote, "Prague puts all other cities in the shade. The beauty of its architecture and art treasures is as astonishing as it is unequalled."

A waiter approached the orchestra and handed a slip of paper to the leader.

"Another request, I suppose," said the latter.

"What do they want us to play this time?" asked the first violin.

"A number I haven't heard yet," remarked the maestro, studying the slip of paper. "It seems to be called, "Why Don't You Boys Stop Annoying Us?'"

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

WHAT we all require in this world is happiness. Everything that we do is for the sake of getting happiness. Shall we not then try to give happiness to others as well?

Even when you give happiness to somebody else, you get the more of it—just try, and you will see that what I am telling you is not wrong. So if you want to get hapiness you must first give happiness to others in heaps and bounds!

You can give happiness to your home-mates, to your fellow-friends, to your neighbours, to every one as a matter of fact, by doing little acts of kindness to them. Try to be useful to all around you, and go on doing Good Turns to every one you come across .

Through that Service an instinct of Love will arise in you. Then the dimly flickering light of Love will grow into a strong fire of Faith. You have to keep that fire burning and faith unshaken. Thus you will be emerged in Happiness!

Richer Than Many A Rich Folk!

POOR Mother Greatheart had received the present of a half-broken perambulator from her gentle mistress. She seated her child in it ans was wheeling her to a park nearby..... You should have seen how prouded she felt!

Baby was not very big, but big enough to stare and smile at things. Mother and baby talked together in a language that no one could possibly understand save these two.

They were on a road that ran one way into the suburb and another way into the city. As Poor Mother Greatheart and her baby went slowly on, there came from the road a sad bellowing noise.

"Moo cow!" said mother to baby, and looked round.

Then she stopped, and said: "Oh! poor darling!"

There in the road was another mother and her baby, but this was Mrs. Moo Cow and her very little, very thin, tottery calf. The calf was so babyish that more than one person who saw it thought, "Oh, you poor thing! You ought to be lying down in a field, not tramping this hard road!" A boy was driving the pair to the suburb after having finished his work in the city.

The cow went lumbering on, very wearily and the thin little tottery calf kept somehow close by her, but she looked as if any minute she would just fold up like a book and flop down in the road.

"Poor darling!" said the mother with the baby in the pram. "You must have come a long way."

Just then the calf almost fell and the cow sent out a desperate bellowing S. O. S.

Poor Mother Greatheart must have heard it in a special way, for what did she do but quietly take out her baby from the pram and call to the boy. They talked just a minute and then (Would you believe it?) the boy picked up the very thin little tottery calf and put it neatly in the baby's pram and wheeled it.

Mrs. Cow was a little surprised and rather puzzled, but she walked close to the pram on one side, and Poor Mother Greatheart with her baby walked close to it on the other side. And in that way the thin little tottery calf went to his place in the suburb.

You may have heard charming stories of two babies or more who for a time shared the same mother's care. That is quite usual, one might say: but "this is the nicest thing I have heard of for some time"—you may agree with the child whom I told the story: So I related it to you all.

And I think, just before we disperse, we shall pass a vote of hearty thanks for Poor Mother Greatheart, who proved herself to be richer than many a rich folk..... Hands up in favour. All—Unanimously passed.!

She Hunted High And Low, Up And Down

LAKSHMI came back from the village school, with her slate under her arm. She found a number of men bringing in vegetables from the garden, Brinjals, onions, potatoes, cabbages, chillies and radishes were taken to the cellar below in huge baskets. Lakshmi knew that there would be the village fair on the morrow.

The vegetables were heaped on the floor of the cellar. The men weighed them before arranging them prettily in the huge baskets or tied them in huge gunny bags. Lakshmi offered to weigh the brinjals. "Oh—alright!" said the foreman but don't mix up the round and the long ones!" Lakshmi laughed.

She weighed the brinjals and filled up a small basket with them. They were round and fat.

She took a big basket from the peg where it was hung and began to arrange the other brinjals. One of them slipped from her hand and rolled away to a corner.

Lakshmi heard a chuckle from the corner. She stared. "Who's that?" she called out. "He ..... he ..... he ....." sniggered somebody in the dark, "Who's that?" "Who! He ..... he ..... he .....!"

"That must be the Truant Brinjals," she thought, "I'll teach you a lesson. Come out!" she called. But there was no reply.

"Oh, let him be." she thought. "I'll have him on the top and then he will be sold first tomorrow!"

Soon she called out, "Oh, Truant Brinjal! Will you come or must I fetch you?"

Lakshmi hunted high and low, up and down, in the darkening cellar. She could not find the truant. There were bales of paddy, bags of cocoanuts, and bundles of rice. She hurt herself, but failed to spot the truant.

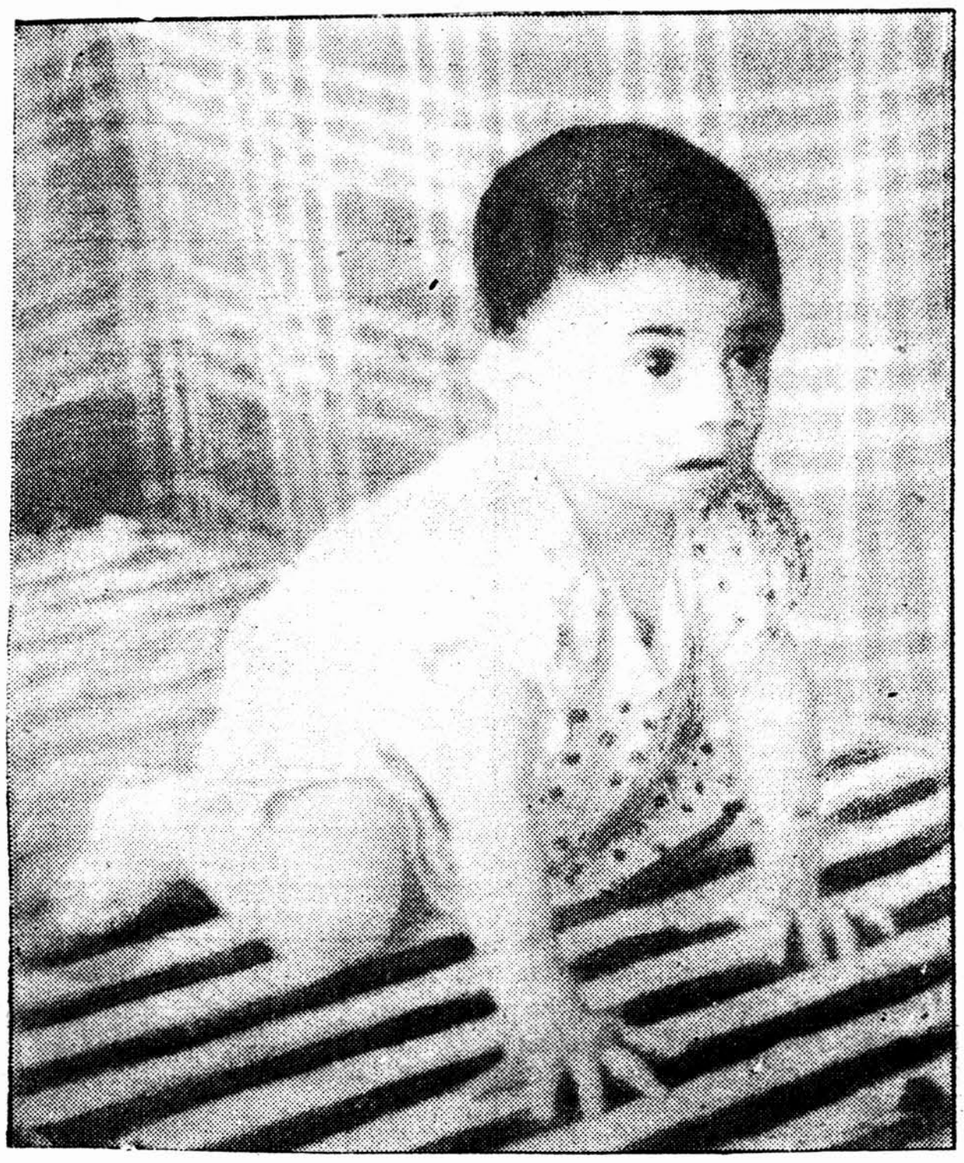
"First catch your bird," said a sleepy voice from among the bags of cocoanuts.

Lakshmi jumped. "Here, Kitty! Fetch the rogue out!"

"Kitty ..... Kitty ....." slutteredthe frightened truant. "Don't call that ugly brute. Once she almost bit me in the garden."

"Come out at once!" ordered

(Continued On Page 52)



HIS FIRST PORTRAIT.
(Photo P. T. Sheshadri)

A PLEASANT LOAD INDEED!
(Nanak Motwani)

AT THE WELL.
(Photo B. F. Ferreira).

A HELPING HAND.
(Photo B. F. Ferreira).

MASTER OF ALL I SURVEY!
(Hari Gupta Bhai)

DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES EACH GETS Rs. 115-6 As.

There were Thirteen All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors gets (Rs. 115-6 As.) Rupees One hundred and Fifteen and Annas Six only.

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C/o Ahmadali Jafarbhai, Coal Depot, Haji Bunder,
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Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	15
B	10
C	18
D	5
E	9
F	7
G	17
H	8
I	4
J	2
K	16
L	12
M	11
N	6
O	3
P	1
Q	13
R	14

TWO ERRORS

There were One Hundred and Eleven entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 4-8 As.) Rupees Four and Annas Eight only.

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MAHOMEDHUSEIN GULAM-HUSEIN DATTU SAJAN,
91, Tun Tun Pura, Street,
BOMBAY 9.

MANILAL BHUKHANBHAI TRIVEDI, ACCOUNTANT
32, Princess St., Saraf Mansion,
BOMBAY 2.

Mrs. JENAMBAI R. MEHRATWALA.
193, Nagdevi Street,
Sadarya Bazar Street,
BOMBAY 3.

JAFARHUSEIN ADAMJI MASALAWALA.
42, Khokha Bazar,
BOMBAY 3.

BHARTIBEN J. WAGHAJI,
House No. 229, Walkeshwar Road, 2nd Floor,
BOMBAY.

R. A. REHMAN,
C/o Abdul Rehman Haji Ibrahim,
31|43, Chakla Street,
BOMBAY 3.

R. A. KASBATI,
C/o Abdul Rehman Haji Ibrahim,
31|43, Chakla Street,
BOMBAY 3.

MAHOMAD ELLIAS,
Haroon Bhatra,
83, Jakaria Musjid Street,
2nd Floor,
Bhavnagari Mohalla,
BOMBAY [illegible]

MOHSINBHOY ESUFALI,
79, Pakmodia Street,
BOMBAY 3.

PARIN D. VICAJEE,
"Pil-Court", Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

R. B. BHAGWE,
The B. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
L. Shed, P. Dock,
BOMBAY 9.

JOGI NANA,
C/o G. C. Dorsett & Co.,
Brabourne Stadium,
Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.

JOGI NANA,
C/o G. C. Dorsett & Co.,
Brabourne Stadium,
Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.

D. R. KARLE,
C/o Kelly Hair Dressing Saloon, Kittered Road,
Colaba, BOMBAY.

NARAYAN RAO S. YADAVA,
29, F. Dongersey Road,
Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY 6.

NARAYAN RAO S. YADAVA,
29 F. Dongersey Road,
Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY 6.

G. J. VIRJEE,
114, Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY 4.

N. D. 'CRUZ,
Kasam Bulg., 2nd floor,
Reay-Road,
BOMBAY.

M. IBRAHIM,
C/o Gulam Dastagir,
1st Floor, Bakhar's Chawl,
Madanpura, Behind Big Musjid, Byculla,
BOMBAY.

M. N. MORE,
B. I. T. Chawls, Block No. 4
Dongri Street
BOMBAY, 9.

HUSEIN KARIM,
New G. I.P. Restaurant
Mahomad Chamber, Parel Road,
Byculla Bridge.
BOMBAY.

FILIPINHO FERNANDIS,
34, Matharpakhady
Mazagaon BOMBAY

MISS MANI S. BANE
C/O Mrs. Tantra
No. 62 Village Road
Parel BOMBAY

Bombay Suburbs

FIDAHUSAIN ADAMJI BANDUKWALA,
Dilkhoos Bungalow
Ghod-Bunder Road
SANTACRUZ

S. N. H. NAVI,
Hai Nazarali Bldg.,
New Mill Road
KURLA

Akola.

MAHOMAD UMAR,
C/O M. Mohamed Ahmed
Foot Wear Stores,
Tajnapeth Akola
(BERAR)

(Continued On Page 47)

DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULT

(Continued From Page 46)

Erendol.

AKBARALI ALIBHOY,
Erendol
(E. KHANDESH)

ISAJI ALIBHOY
Agra Road,
Erendoi
(E. KHANDESH)

Broach.

MAHOMEDALI H. ZINORWALA
Katepore Gate,
(BROACH)
KALIA

Bhuj-Cutch.

RAWAJA MADHAVJI SONI,
Kansara Road
BHUJ-CUTCH

MAWAJI SHIVAJI SONI,
Kansara Road,
BHUJ-CUTCH

Indore.

IBRAHIM K. BHAGOORWALA
27 Marothia Bazar
INDORE CITY

IBRAHIM K.. BHAGOORWALA
27 Marothia Bazar
INDORE CITY

Kathiawar-Dhoraji

VAJIRBAI VALIJI SHAM
Vokra Kantha
DHORAJI.

ISMAILJI VALJI SHAM
Near Kamanagar's Pedhi
DHORAJI.

MAHOMAD HASAN MUSANI
C/O Musani Cycle Stores
Near Junagad Darvaja
DHORAJI

MAHOMAD HASAN MUSANI
C/O Musani Cycle Stores
Near Junagad Darvaja
DHORAJI

Dhrangadhra.

LALCHAND MOHANLAL
SANGHAVI
Nani Bazar
DHRANGADHRA

Lalpur.

LAXMICHAND KHAJJURIA
Via Jamnagar
At LALPUR

LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA
Via Jamnagar
At LALPUR

Mrs. LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA,
Via, Jamnagar,
At LALPUR

MENAGAURI LAXMICHAND,
Via, Jamnagar,
At LALPUR
(Kathiawar)

HARILAL SONI
Via, Jamnagar,
At LALPUR
(Kathiawar)

LALITA HARILAL SONI,
(Kathiawar)
At LALPUR
Via Jamnagar

BEBY HARILAL SONI ,
Via, Jamnagar,
AT LALPUR,
(KATHIAWAR).

BHAGWAN ARJAN SONI,
Via, Jamnagar,
At LALPUR
(Kathiawar)

SAVAJI VALJI SONI,
Via Jamnagar
At LALPUR
(Kathiawar)

MRS. H. M. DHAKAN
Via Jamnagar
At LALPUR
(Kathiawar)

MRS. ACHRAT SANTIDAS
At LALPUR
Via Jamnagar
(Kathiawar)

Morvi.

BHUDHAR OGHAD BARBER
Lakhdhir Was
MORVI

KESHAVJI OGHAD BARBER,
Lakhdhir Was
MORVI

REVABAI AMBASHANKER
Daryapur Street
MORVI

JAMNASHANKER
AMBASHANKAR DAVE,
Daryapur Street
MORVI

Mahuva.

ALIHUSEIN MAHOMADALI,
C/o Aladin Lalji.
MAHUVA.

Vanthali-Sorath.

ZAINUL ABEDIN M. Bukhari,
Near Nagina Musjid,
VANTHALI-SORATH.

ZAINUL ABEDIN M. BUKHARI,
Near Nagina Musjid,
VANTHALI-SORATH.

Wadhwan City.

T. K. NIZAMUDDIN,
Bohra Mosque,
WADHWAN CITY.

B. K. NIZAMUDDIN,
Bohra Musjid,
WADHWAN CITY.

Karachi.

Mrs. BHAGWANJI SHEWAKRAM,
3, Anand Bhawan, Room No. 8,
Kouromal C. Khilnani Road,
Artillery Maidan,
KARACHI.

BUDHA BACHU,
Faf Hair Dresser, Elphinstone
Street,
KARACHI-CAMP.

YUSAF ISMAIL,
Faf Hair Dresser, Elphinstone
Street,
KARACHI-CAMP.

Khalalwada

SRIMATI MANIBEN ICHHARAM
BHAVSAR.
Station Sanjan.
Post KHATALWADA.

Khandwa

AKBARALI ABDULHUSEIN,
Bombay Bazar,
KHANDWA.

Lucknow.

AKBERALI JAFFERBHAI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERALI JAFFERBHAI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBERALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. Mistry
Ikbal Manzil, Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. MISTRY,
Ikbal Manzil, Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. MISTRY.
Ikbal Manzil, Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. MISTRY,
Ikbal Manzil, Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M M. MISTRY,
Ikbal Manzil, Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M M. MISTRY,
Ikbal Manzil, Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MAHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station.
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MAHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station,
LUCKNOW.

A. J. HIRJI,
Iqbal Manzil, Opposite Station,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEN,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

Ludhiana.

KH. A. HAMID,
Nimwala Chauk,
LUDHIANA.

KH. A. HAMID,
Nimwala Chawk,
LUDHIANA.

Maheswar.

ENAYATAL & CO.,
Darbhal,
MAHESHWAR.
(Holker State).

Mhow.

MRS. PIROJA JEHANGIR
SALAMAT,
Gilan Ice Mfg. Co. 106
Post Office Road.
MHOW.

Nadiad

KANTILAL JASHBHAI,
Kakerkhee Bari,
NADIAD.

Palanpur.

USA S. MEHTA,
C/o Sarabhai C. Mehta.
Motor House, Delhi Gate,
PALANPUR.
N. Gujrat.)

Poona.

PREMI JAIRAMDAS,
53. Wellesly Road.
POONA—5

Raigarh.

RAMBHABAI,
C/o Kanji Valji Contractor,
POST RAIGARH
B.N. Rly

Sanjan.

I. V. KAPADIA,
At Udhva,
POST SANJAN.
B B. & C. I. Rly.

Sidhpur.

S. TAYEBALI FIDAALI ALIBHAI
Isufpura,
SIDHPUR.

Secunderabad.

BALAJI,
T. Eariah,
Glass & Frame Merchant
Mahankali Street.
SECUDERABAD.

Sendhwa.

V. M. SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road
SENDHWA.
(Holker State.)

B. M. JAINI,
General Merchant,
Motibag,
SENDHWA,
(Holker State.)

Theni.

WALJI JERAM SOLANKI
C/o. L. F. Contractor.
POST THENI R. S.
(Dt. Madura.)

Veraval.

HALA IBRAHIM NURMAHOMAD,
C/o Halawada, Near Bhutkotha,
VERAVAL.

Vavol.

RAMSHANKER LILADHAR VYAS,
AT VAVAL,
(Dt. Kalol), N. GUJRAT.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 24th July, 1939.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

"Back To Childhood" Club Causes Stir

MOREE, (New South Wales.)

A "back-to-childhood" social club is causing a stir in this bush town of New South Wales.

The only way to gain admittance will be to come dressed as a schoolboy carrying a schoolbag, which must contain a supply of liquor.

Girls who attend with their partners will have to wear small school frocks, and their schoolbags must also carry liquor.

Unless there is liquor in the schoolbag, no one will be admitted.

According to the Sydney Sun all gatherings at Moree are usually prim and proper so that the club proposal has horrified the district.

The club will consist of doctors, lawyers, bankers and professional men of the north-west who seek to put more pep into Moree and to make the town livelier and more attractive.

The club which is being introduced by one of the best known young men in the North-west will Final Correction of Address.

Marbles, hopscotch, and kiss-in-the ring will be played, and all who wish to leave the room during the ceremony must hold up their hands and be excused by the president, who will be dressed as the headmaster, in cap and gown.—Reuter.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

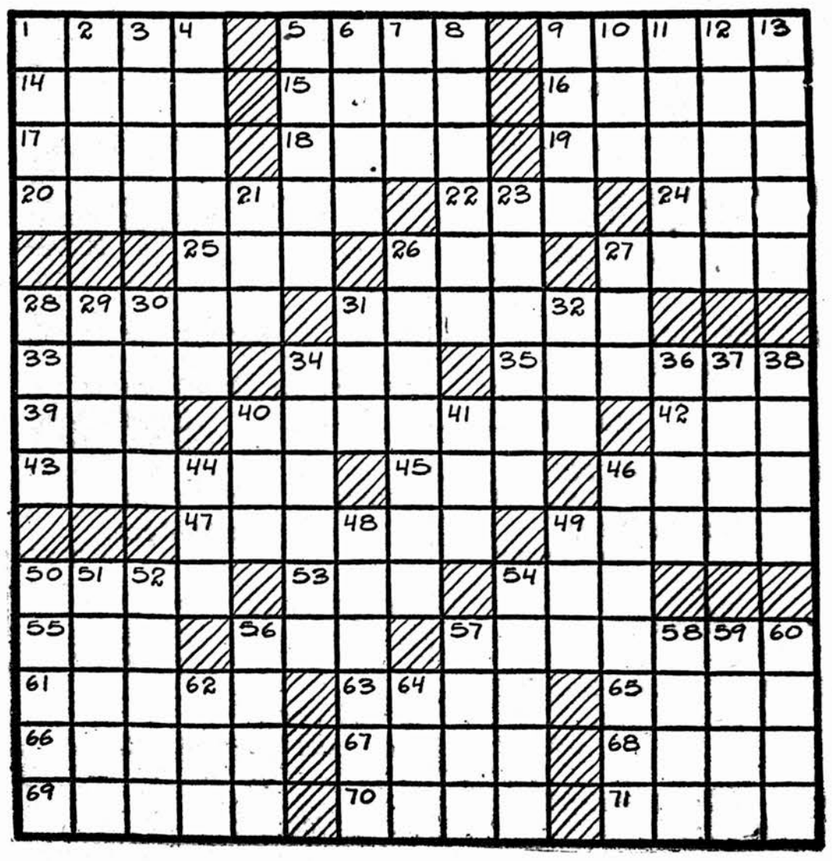
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Fish sauce
6—Metric unit of weight
9—What king had the "golden touch"?
14—What is the capital of Latvia?
15—Talk madly
16—Old-womanish
17—Persian poet
18—Biblical name
19—Swift runner
20—What canal connects Lakes Erie and Ontario?
22—100,000 rupees
24—Unit of energy
25—Still
26—Remove seeds from cotton
27—Princely house of Italy
28—Deliver in trust
31—What commercial center in Maine was originally called Sunbury?
33—Religious ceremony
34—Dressed pelt
35—Musical dramas
39—Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
40—Reception rooms
42—Turkish officer
43—Who is president of the Senate?
45—Constellation
46—Physiological individual
47—Who was the beloved of Amadis of Gaul?
49—Grasslike herb
50—What is the missing part of the name of the famous humorist: Artemus —?
53—Masculine name
54—Strike lightly
55—Rice paste
56—Ugly old woman
57—Who invented the pendulum?
61—Leap
63—Deserve
65—Temperate
66—Chemical compound
67—Aid
68—Gaelic
69—Appears
70—Negatives
71—Observes

VERTICAL

1—In a line
2—Tree
3—Equal (obs.)
4—Who wrote "Sartor Resartus"?
5—Who became president after being secretary of war?
6—Gold-mining district
7—Hail!
8—What magician is prominent in the Arthurian legends?
9—Refuse from crushed grapes
10—Feminine name
11—Cubes
12—Wide-awake
13—Cloth
21—Bronze in Roman antiquity
23—What city became capital of Turkey in 1923?
26—Who wrote "A Son of the Middle Border"?
27—Sooner than
28—Boast
29—Verdi opera
30—Roman road
31—Prickly envelope
32—Italian goddess of harvests
34—Cereal
36—Predatory incursion
37—Eager
38—Of sound mind
40—Through
41—Anglo-Saxon money of account
44—Incline the head
46—In good season
48—What sea is connected with the Sea of Marmora by the Dardanelles?
49—Salt
50—Principality of Great Britain
51—Divert
52—Annual income in France
54—Breathes laboriously
56—Possessive pronoun
57—What princess was imprisoned in the Tower by Queen Mary: Lady Jane —?
58—Italian coins
59—Otherwise
60—Poems
62—Precious stone
64—Sleeveless garment



Puzzled Poets

HERE is a puzzle which will tax both your knowledge of literature and your ingenuity. The problem is to find the names of three poets by using one letter of the poet's name by itself, and transposing the other letters.

1. A letter drew back when a poet's name was mentioned. 2. A letter was told to talk more when a poet was named. 9. A letter withdraws from a poet to leave him more brilliant.

Solution: 1. Coleridge (G recoiled). 2. Chatterton (T chatter on). 3. Whittier (H wittier).

Find the Trees

HERE are some more trees to solve.

What is the tree that is split? Answer: Clove.

The tree that we offer to friends when we meet? Answer: Palm.

The industrious tree? Answer: Scrub oak.

The Robbers' Cryptogram

ETWI SON HRD: DLSM ARL
AX LBI CTH LAFO XAG
S JARKZI AX FIIWD. DKTWI
TD HATOH RK DLSLI
FTLB LBI EAOIM BI
FTZZ NTPTNI TL SL
BTD ROJZID XSGE
LBGII FIIWD XGAE LANSM.

'GET a glimpse of this." Detective Egan thrust a newspaper into Inspector Ferret's hands. "We no more get back into town when there is a new bank robbery for us to solve."

Inspector Ferret's brow wrinkled in perplexity, as he murmured: "Etwi Son hrd—"

"Don't mind that last paragraph," laughed Egan. "The linotypist went on a rampage on that one, and the compositor forgot to take out those lines."

"I don't know about that," replied Ferret, reaching into his pocket for a pencil. "A linotype operator cannot rectify a mistake the way a typist does. He has to complete his line, which is later discarded. To fill out a line in the quickest manner, the linotypist runs his finger over the nearest row of keys and the line reads, etaoinshrdlu.' Not only is this combination lacking in this paragraph but there is spacing between the letters. No, my boy, this is no accident; this is a cipher intended for some persons who will be sure to read about this robbery. Need I suggest who they are?"

"Oh, I get it. Some member of the mob which did the job last night, broke into the composing room of the paper and slipped those slugs in the form after the proofs had been taken. It ought to be easy to nail him."

"He can wait. Just as soon as I get this thing decoded, we will have a tip on the main gang. Won't

(Continued On Page 49)

A Product Square Puzzle

ALICE knew her father did not approve of gambling devices of any sort. Still, she had her heart set on winning the portable radio set to be chanced off at the bazaar.

"It is as simple as pie," she told her parent. "You put a dollar on one of the numbers on a checkerboard. The wheel spins and if it stops on your number—"

Alice's father did not suffer her to finish. He produced a nine-square checkerboard.

"Suppose you put a dollar on one of these squares," he told her. "Some one doubles your amount, placing two dollars on another square. A third person doubles the two dollars placing four dollars on a square. Altogether, nine persons place money on the squares, each one doubling the amount placed on by his predecessor. How would the money have to be disposed, in order to have the amounts in each row give the same product, when multiplied together? This includes the two large diagonal rows as well as the horizontal and vertical rows. Solve that poser and I'll buy you a radio."

Can you figure out the amounts

of dollars each square should contain?

Poetic Pamela Steps Out

DO not think that staying out till two o'clock bothers Pamela. She makes up for her lost sleep by day dreaming as she walks to work:

"From babyhood, I've always longed
*An opera star to **,*
Perchance the prima donna of
** traveling company.*
*Few things there *** that to the ****
And ear give such a treat,
As a chorus from an opera
Led by a songstress sweet.
Imagine me, dressed in costume,
Taking a curtain call,
**** roses dropping at my feet,*
While clapping fills the hall.
***, I would rather *** time,*
*Sing with a ********,*
Than take dictation from my boss,
Whose voice is a dull drone."

The first seven of the missing words have the sounds of single letters. Substitute the letters for the words in the order of use, and the last missing word will be spelled.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

HERE'S AN EASY ONE —

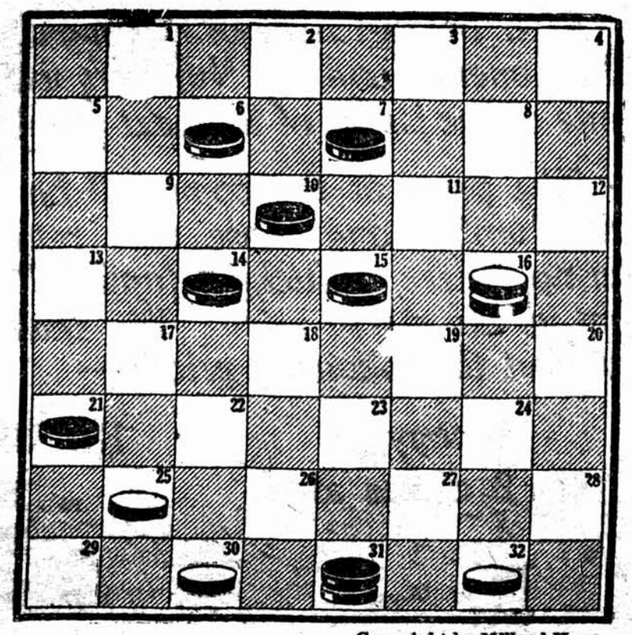
HERE is an interesting little toothpick puzzle with which to test the ingenuity of your friends. Arrange six toothpicks in the form of the six-sided figure shown above. Then invite someone to change the positions of two of the six toothpicks in such a way that by the addition of one more toothpick two diamond-shaped figures are formed. It is really very easy to solve; but perhaps it would be a good idea for you to solve it yourself before inviting anybody else to show you how it is to be done.

(Continued From Page 48)

the commissioner be surprised, when we round up that bunch before reporting back for duty?"

Can you solve this cryptogram? Each letter in the cipher stands for another letter in the alphabet. By guessing the correct letters in the smaller words, the whole message will speedily be revealed.

By the shores of Gitche Gumee; by the shining big-sea water
Hidden is an Indian maiden and a heap big chief who sought her.
P. S.—Also a bear. See if you can find them in the picture.



Copyright by Millard Hopper

White Must Win Game

IN today's checker problem, by Millard Hopper the checker king, black is moving down and white up and there are seven blacks opposed to four whites. But in spite of the apparent numerical disadvantage, white is to move and win in two moves Can you show how this is to be done?

Hidden Cities

CAN you find, by anagram, the names of the following American cities?

1. A philanthropic city—Sob not
2. A noted city—In shag town
3. A seaport city—Let's anchor
4. A hot city—Boil me
5. A new city—Up last

Solution: Boston; Washington; Charleston; Mobile; St. Paul.

"BUT there is no such word as MEST. That column of words in the picture at right, just does not make sense."

That, friend puzzlist, is where you come into the picture. Change one letter in each line, so that each horizontal row will contain a common English word. This is not hard to do, but there is another condition to be met. The changed letters, read downward, must spell the name of a country in Europe. Now, I guess that will hold you for a time.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

HOW does an unfriendly dog differ from a groom in his treatment of a horse?

Answer: The dog worries him. The groom curries him. The dog bites him. The groom bits him.

An Easy Anagram

CAN you rearrange the letters at the foot of the drawing at right to form another word? The girl's statement offers a subtle clew to the word. She says there are three in one.

The Puzzled Pilot

A FAMOUS detective received an emergency call for a case in Los Angeles. His presence was required at an important trial two days later in New York, but the air-line officials assured him they could get him there and back in time.

Figuring on ten miles to the gallon of gasoline for a 2,500 mile non-stop flight, the pilot loaded the plane with 250 gallons but arrived at his Western destination with a few gallons to spare.

He put 250 more gallons in the tank in Los Angeles for the return trip, concluding that, as a strong wind was blowing from west to east, he would have more than enough gas. Nevertheless he was forced to ground in Philadelphia, having run out of gas. Can you tell what was wrong with his calculations?

Answer: The earth rotates from west to east, adding miles to a trip in the same direction. The trip from New York to Los Angeles was less than 2,500 miles by the same reasoning.

Why is Satan on a shed like a bankrupt?

Answer: He is an imp over a shed. (Impoverished.)

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs.

100!

Each copy issued during the month of July will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
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Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs.

500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

BELGIAN ARMY OFFICER AS GERMAN SPY

Menace Of Lovely Barmaids

BRUSSELS.

Because a lieutenant of the ordnance map service of the Belgian General Staff was thought to have shown too much interest in vital details concerning Belgian national defence, suspicion was aroused, and inquiries led to the discovery of what is believed to be an espionage gang working for Germany.

Lieutenant Dombret, of Schuerbeek, near Brussels, was arrested with a girl friend, who is said to have confessed that he received money from Germany for important information.

Detectives were sent to several towns in Belgium.

At Menin, Flanders, they arrested Joseph Bossuyt, a cafe owner, who is charged with having procured information about the fortified region of Liege.

HELD ON BORDER.

Four Belgians were arrested at Liege, and a writ was issued for the arrest of a German, named Lutgens, suspected of being a head of the German Intelligence Service.

He had left Liege when detectives knocked at the door of his home, but detectives were sent to find him, and he was arrested a few minutes before attempting to cross the border into Germany.

All the eight have been questioned for 24 hours by the prosecuting magistrate of Liege.

They are stated to have made confessions of great importance, and have been sent to solitary cells in the St. Leonard prison, Liege.

"AGENTS IN BRITAIN"

The authorities are preserving great secrecy concerning this sensational affair.

I understand, however, that important developments are expected in the next few days and that the case may have far-reaching repercussions in France

A German espionage organisation is said to be working in Rotterdam, Holland, whence instructions, it is declared are sent to agents not only in the fortified regions of Belgium and in the Maginot Line region of France, but also in Great Britain.

BEAUTIFUL BARMAIDS

The attention of the Belgian Government has recently been focussed on an increase of little public houses with beautiful barmaids in the areas between Liege and Luxemburg.

A German air liner recently ignored the Belgian ban on flying over the fortified region, and was forced to land by Belgian fighting aeroplanes.

A moping man can disrupt the tranquillity of those around him much more completely than one addicted to bursts of tempestuous temper.

British Prest... Nah...
("La Tribuna", Roma.)

THIS IS CHINA

(Continued from Page 16)

old man before it was too late. As a true Republican, a convinced revolutionist and democrat, bound by solemn vows to uphold the liberty of the people, as a trusted official of the Chinese Republic, he knew that it was his duty to let his father die.

On the one hand lay life long sorrow and regret—patricide, the worst of all crimes in Chinese eyes. On the other was failure in his duty to the Republic, a breach of loyalty and trust, betrayal of the people whom he had sworn to serve. In Heaven's name, what was he to do?

His problem was indeed typical of the many dilemmas which young Chinese are faced with every day. In the old days there would have been no question as to his father coming first, but now a new philosophy walked abroad through the land.

All that day and far into the night Lu Chuan continued to be tormented with the problem. He had no appetite for his dinner; he felt sick in body and mind and set drinking large quantities of strong tea and smoking an endless chain of cigarettes. He swore at the servants. He even drove away with a kick his favourite dog, when it came to rub its great body against his legs. He sought in vain for a decision and knew that with the passing of every second the time came nearer when he would either have to betray his solemn trust or watch his father die. At last an idea came to him. He would ask another to solve his problem for him.

With a heavy heart he ordered the guard to bring prisoner No. 339 to him and leave them alone together. Fearless but nevertheless surprised the old man came before his judge.

"Do you enjoy gazing upon your victims?" he asked bitterly.

"Please do not speak like that", cried Lu Chuen in great sorrow, his voice full with pent agony "Do you not recognise me? Father, father behold your miserable, unworthy son."

"Chuen!" cried the prisoner, staring at his son's face. "Chuen is it really you? The Gods be praised. Kwan Lu, the merciful has indeed taken pity upon an old man's suffering."

Then, remembering his position as a father and a prisoner, he said with dignity. "Can you allow your father to stand before you in chains?"

The words went through Lu Chuen's heart like a sword. Throwing himself on his knees, he implored his father's forgiveness and little by little explained the terrible choice that lay before him.

"Honourable father", begged Chuen, "your foolish, worthless son is unable to solve this problem. In the name of our common ancestors, I beseech you to find an answer to it in a way compatible with our family honour".

But old Chen Tse-chi was shocked and hurt to the core. To him, brought up according to the old ideas, there was no problem. The family, and, above all, the father, had a claim on a man's loyalty only equalled or surpassed by that of the Emperor. Now no Emperor was involved, where then is the problem?

"Son, I feel I have misunderstood you", said the perplexed father, "what is your problem? How can there be any question of following any course but that which leads to the safety of your own father? What is all this fools talk about loyalty to the common people? What claim have they on you which can compare to the claim of a father? Speak again and make yourself clear."

Lu Chuan was now more miserable than ever. His father could not understand. If he sent him to his death, he would die looking upon his son as a monster of unnatural cruelty instead of a patriot sacrificing his most prized possession—his own father.

Dully he realized that his heart could not stand such a trial. Rightly or wrongly his father must go free. Calling the guard, he told him that he wished the old man to write something and ordered him to unlock the chains and wait outside.

"Now father, here is your chance. Take this bag of notes and go out by the little door behind you. It leads to my bedroom. The window is made of paper and a light wooden frame which can be lifted. Get out of the window and make your way out of the town as soon as possible. The night is dark and I will distract the guards. Do not wait to say farewell to your unworthy son. Time is precious. Go."

As soon as his father left, Lu Chuan deliberately opened a window on the other side of the house to that through which the prisoner had escaped. Then taking out his revolver he broke the stillness of the night with a shot fired at random, which caused the guards to come rushing in.

"The prisoner has escaped", he cried, pointing in the opposite direction to that taken by the old man.

With a long drawn sigh Lu Chuan sank back into his chair. Thoughts of suicide crossed his mind. He had betrayed the cause of the Revolution. Soon he would be tried for negligence in letting a prisoner escape, but only he knew that he had done it intentionally. The punishment he would receive would not be as severe as he merited. His honour was lost, he saw no reasons for living, but suicide was too easy a way out. He must atone in full.

With this idea in mind, he sought out the General of the revolutionary troops and made a full confession of his crime. The General sympathised with him, as any Chinese with a knowledge of the old ways was bound to do, but he considered it his duty nevertheless to execute Lu Chuan.

Three days later Lu Chuan was strangled in a lonely field outside the town and his body thrown into a common grave Over this grave the General caused a stone tablet to be set up, upon which the details of Lu Chuan's crime were set forth. Finally came these words:—

".....The sages of old taught us to love our parents more than our very lives, but in these enlightened days the Country is our father, the Revolution our mother and the People of the Middle Kingdom our brothers and sisters. To die for our parents is a noble thing indeed. To die for our Country is the supreme sacrifice of all."

(THE END.)

MIDDLE AGE

(Continued From Page 13)

that perhaps her lot is a far happier one than that of hundreds of unhappily married women.

The bachelor woman of thirty should not allow herself to get into a rut—though with married women it is sometimes inevitable. Thirty years of life ought to bring to one not only knowledge and maturity but a richness of experience that is denied to the very young. The poise charm and self-possession acquired by young women after many years of development is as great an asset as youthfulness itself. A woman who considers herself growing old and useless, is very often a far more interesting person to know than a young undeveloped girl in her teens or early twenties.

The trouble is that some women forget that time does not stand still for anyone. They ignore the years ahead when they ought to keep count of them and thus lose opportunities that await to be taken and made use of. But it is never too late, and if instead of harping on becoming middle-aged, a woman tries to pick up old threads, and develop some latent talent—she will soon discover that though she has neglected many opportunities there are still many outlets for her to make use of.

It is no use merely having a hobby—one must have an aim in life, to achieve which one must spare no pains but strive to reach one's goal however difficult the path that leads to it. To this end one must develop one's own personality and creative power which alone can bring joy and satisfaction. Middle-age is the time for achievement and success and instead of fearing it one ought to look forward to it. This dread of getting old is the most tragic thing in a woman's existance and tends to make life unsavoury. Why should we, who may still have many years ahead of us—years in which to make up for the wasted hours of our youth—spend our days in vain regrets? Let us instead face the future with hope and courage—and all the dignity of middle-age!

"Is this like a car or dog licence? Do we have to renew it every year?"

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

EDWARD ARNOLD, WHO PLAYS SCREEN MILLIONAIRES, BEGAN HIS CAREER AS A JANITOR— WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
MADAME OUSPENSKAYA, USUALLY CAST AS A 75 OR 80-YEAR OLD WOMAN — ("THE RAINS CAME" AND "LOVE AFFAIR") — IS ONLY 53.
IRENE DUNNE SPENT A WEEK PRACTISING FOR THE ROLE OF WAITRESS IN "MODERN CINDERELLA" — ONE SCENE REQUIRES HER TO NEGOTIATE ONE-HANDED A TRAY OF 40 GLASSES.
Bruno
6-12

If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO PRICE Rs. 5

For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re. 1

For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 for Rs. 2

Can be had of:- **All Important Drug-stores.**
BOMBAY:- 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopara Road.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

Lakshmi. The Truant Brinjal tap-tapped on one foot grumbling, "I don't want to go to the market. Somebody is sure to gabble me up! Ugh!"

The next moment, Lakshmi was after him. She chased the truant and caught him.

"I'll see, you don't get away from me! I'll shut you up in a basket so that you won't play any more pranks." And she threw him into a small basket and banged the lid down.

Her father came in. "Lakshmi! Finished weighing the brinjals?" He looked into the basket. "What's that?" He pulled out the truant.

"Why this is too ripe to be eaten!" he exclaimed, "Good Lakshmi, that you put it in a basket. I don't want to send it to the shandy. You're a clever girl. Lakshmi!" and he patted her.

But Lakshmi stared at the brinjal. "Why!" she said, "I promised to boil him in oil and gobble him up! He hid himself and wouldn't come out from among the bags!"

Her father laughed. "He can't be eaten" he chuckled, "Let him lie. By and by he'll be quite useful." And bumping the Truant Brinjal into the basket he banged the lid down.

"He.....he.....h-e-e...e...e!' the Brinjal gurgled, "I have got out of the scrape after all!"

Latest News

Here is a game that will provide many a hearty laugh.

Place a pile of old newspapers in the centre of the room, and hand each player a pair of scissors or a knife Then invite them to take three or four papers each and cut out any words they like from the headlines.

With these words they must compose new and original headlines, arranging them on the table or the floor. Some really comical results will be obtained, as for example:

PRIME MINISTER IN ARSENAL TEAM VASANTI ALSO TO PLAY
SATURDA'Y MATCH AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUSEUM
SIX MUMMIES TO TAKE PART
"I'LL BE THERE." SAYS THE HON. MR. MUNSHI

There is no limit to the fanciful "news" that you can announce in this way! It isn't bad idea to award a prize for the set of headlines that causes the loudest laughter.

A Funny Catch

Try this catch on your chum one day. Say:

"If forty (four tea) cups were on the table, and one fell and broke, how many would be left?"

Your chum will probably say:

"Thirty-nine."

"Then you say:

No, there would be three! I said four tea-cups, see?"

Quick Answer

The teacher asked a small girl in her class what her father's name was.

"Daddy," replied the child.

"Yes, I know," said the teacher, "but what does your mother call him?"

"She doesn't call him anything" was the quick answer, "she likes him."

Wrong Treatment

Dirty Gopu went into a restaurant and waited for a long time. In the end he yelled for a waiter.

"Hey! Waiter! Send the manager to me, I've got a complaint."

"I'm sorry, sir, but this is a restaurant, not a hospital."

Two Tongues But Dumb

Two tongues and yet unable to talk—this is reported to be the plight of a young Chinese woman of Chengchow, Honan Province.

The extra tongue, however, has brought the woman fame and fortune, for it has made her much in demand for exhibitions, and the most talked-of person in the province.

A Bird With Monkey's Head

A bird with the head of a monkey is reported to have been caught in Japan

Measuring three feet in height and eight feet in breadth, the creature is said to have 'fur-like black feathers, four toes on each foot and a mouth shaped like bill of an eagle.'

The Soft Words Keep Ringing

By Moti G. Pulwas

Last in the month of November, I was touring some villages in Hyderabad, Sind with my father.

One day father had a heap of his work to do. So I proceeded

SMILING FACE.
(Photo By Mathradas Trikamdas)

alone on our usual evening walk. It was quite dark when I had covered about a mile.

With my thoughts wandering, I went farther and farther. Silence reigned all round. Sometimes, I heard dogs barking but there was no trace of human habitation.

Suddenly I fell forward on the wet clay, and injured my leg. I screamed.

I found that a log of wood was lying on the way and that was responsible for my fall.

I took out my handkerchief and tied it round my wound.

As I looked up I found a young peasant girl, hardly eleven years old, before me. She raised the lantern in hand, and said? "Sahib, what is the matter? Oh! you are injured. Won't you come to our hut, where my mother will see to your wound?"

I asked her with an air of amazement, "But Chhokri, aren't you afraid here all alone?"

"No", she replied; "I go round these fields every night." And this small girl led me to her hut where her mother also received me very kindly.

They gave me a cot to lie down and I stretched myself. I requested the mother to go and inform father about the mishap. In the meantime the girl offered me their simple food. What a joy I felt! She was very sympathetic.

My father's men came and as I was going with them I saw that the girl's eyes were wet. And she asked, "You feel better, Sahib, don't you?"

"Sure", I replied. And still those soft words keep ringing in my ears!

Adventures Of A Journey By Car

By Abdul K. A. Moolah

A few weeks ago my friend Ebrahim Bawa took us for a ride in his second hand crock. We left Johannesburg at about six o'clock in the morning for Durban.

Our car was in a hopeless condition. The tyres were old, and the engine made a terrible noise like the steel works at Germiston. The seats were made of wood and every time the car bounced we had "shocks".

The petrol tank was full of dirt and every now and then the car stopped. Then too it was raining hard and our car hadn't a hood! We had many punctures and had to buy new tubes. The battery was so weak that it took us about three-quarters of an hour to start. On the top of all this my friend had forgotten his driving licence! So he was charged ten pounds on enterning the district Peter Maritzburg.

Before we reached Durban all our money was finished and we had to draw from Post Office Savings Bank for our sea side expenses. Since then we have not gone for a holiday on the seaside.

LOVELY BABY.

A Flower Design (Colour it with your paints and crayons).
—Drawn by Bro. N. M. Kenikar.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

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Khar—BOMBAY.

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your loving,
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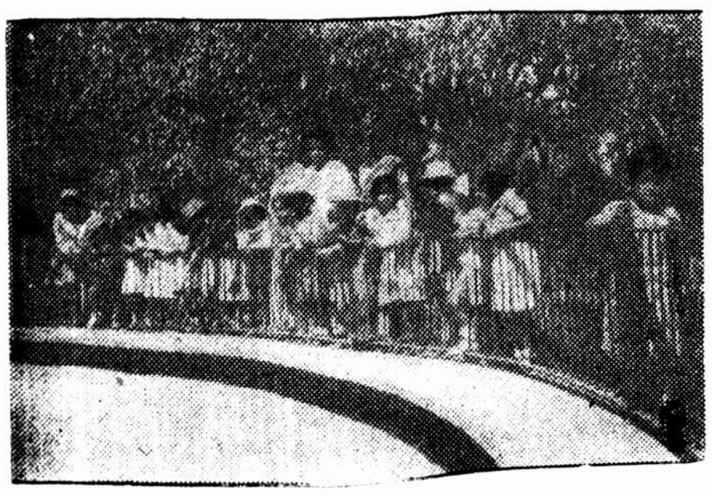


Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Pushpa Bhavan children visit the local Mahatma Gandhi Zoological gardens.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued From Page 6)

between Italy and Germany over the question of unifying the command of their armed forces.

Italo-German Difference

Several Generals of the Italian Regular Army threaten to resign if the Duce agrees to German officers being appointed as heads of the unified land and air armies

Most of the Fascist leaders, with the exception of Ciano, Parinacci and their close supporters, also object to the "one-sided arrangement" proposed by Hitler, Ribbontrop & Co.

Several Generals of the Nationalist Army, who played a prominent role during the Spanish War, have protested sharply to Franco against their gradual elimination from the public life of the country.

Their anger is directed against Senor Sumer in particular on account of his plan to reorganise the Falangists as an armed Party Militia on the pattern of the Italian Blackshirts.

The Generals accuse Franco of favouring the establishment of a "second army" for the purpose of securing all power to himself.

Indian Student In England

About 50 Indian students are leaving London on 26th June to a summer camp at High-Leigh, Hoddendon, Hertfordshire.

They will remain there for four days, have plenty of tennis, swimming, cricket, all sorts of other games. Some of them will go on rambling non-stop for ten hours. But all of them will be by the camp-fire every evening.

They will have an opportunity to meet Geoff McKeenan ("Chamberlain" in the Unity Theatre Pantomime), Mr. Gabriel Garritt, who went down with flying colours as a Progressive candidate against Mr. Chamberlain's "Yes-Man", Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, who has lot to tell Indians in England about the present situation in India.

The summer camp has been arranged by the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Europe.

* * *

M. Gregore Gafencu, Rumania's Foreign Minister, emerged on June 20 as a rival to Mr. Chamberlain.

He was taking leave of the Greek Patriarch in Istanbul when he found he had forgotten his umbrella. A man had to go in search of it.

"Nor what," M. Gafencu exclaimed, in mock concern, "is a diplomat without his umbrella."

Chamberlain's Future

Mr. Chamberlain is taking great pe al interest in the gardens at No. 10, Downing-Street, and at Chequers.

He has decided on a scheme of reconstruction at No. 10, which includes the planting of a particular flower in a number of large beds. The peculiarity of this plant is that it does not bloom until the second year.

M. P.'s friends see a politiacl omen in this. They say it is obvious that Mr. Chamberlain is not going to retire at the General Election, otherwise he would not be planting his garden now with his eyes on 1941.

* * * *

Italian officers are becoming careful about how they talk to their German colleagues.

German officers sometimes complain about the Nazi regime. The Italian officers sympathise. Then thecement suggests that the Duke's German officers report the Italians.

Franco's Difficulties

It is by no means certain that Franco will agree to certain external and internal measures advocated by his supporters, as he is afraid of the hostile atmosphere, now reign among the pro-Republican section of the population, spreading to the camp of his own followers.

Among the home political reforms which may lead to complications are: The organisation of the whole nation on the German pattern, including the introduction of the principle of compulsory labour service for all and the right to supervise and regulate national production in all its phases.

* * * *

Six storks caught in various parts of Poland have arrived from Warsaw in London by 'plane. Polish ornithologists are anxious to see whether the storks will remain in England or return to Poland and by which route.

Last year they sent twelve storks to Germany, Portugal and Finland. Only those sent to Germany returned to Warsaw, and Polish scientists said they were unable to bear the atmosphere in the Third Reich.

Before their departure from Warsaw all the storks had their wings painted brightly so as to be visible from afar.

* * * *

Thirty-six letters, written by Napoleon to his sister, Marie Pauline Princess Borghese, including many references to his secret liaison with Mme. de Mathis, fetched £3,200 at an auction sale at the Drouot Galleries in Paris on June 20.

The letters were written after Napoleon had been separated from Josephine and before he married Mari Louise.

German Demands On Hungary

A preliminary list of German demands has already been secretly presented to Hungary. They include.

1 Admission of at least two Nazis into the Hungarian Cabinet;
2 An increase in the number of Nazis employed in key position in the higher ranks of the Government Departments;
3 Special autonomy legislation for predominantly German districts within Hungary.

* * * *

Every film star has a stand-in. But very few people know the name of Sabu's stand-in.

Nothing has ever been written about him; no one except the studio officials have noticed him. Yet he has been stand-in for Sabu since "Elephant Boy," his first picture.

His name is Jalil and he is a Lascar who came to England as a deck hand, and just stayed in England.

He was picked out from the crowd of about hundred Indians who played in "Elephant Boy."

* * * *

None of the announcement hitherto made about the appointment of the Duke of Kent as Governor-General of Australia has stated precisely how long he will stay in the Dominion. The period has been given as "two or three years" as compared with the customary five years.

The Duke has however, intimated that he will preside at the Centenary Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, which takes place in London in the spring of 1942. This announcement suggests that the Duke's term of office will not extent beyond the autumn of 1941.

Reich Press Chief

The arrival of the Reich Press Chief, Dr. Dietrich, with a large retinue of "Press experts" in the Hungarian capital can only mean one thing: Germany thinks the time is ripe to stamp out such anti-Nazi tendencies as found a faint echo in the columns of a docile opposition Press.

So unpopular has Germany become among the general public, that the Nazis feel that criticism, however slight, might their chance of bringing the Hungarians under their domination. Hence the sending of a large delegation in order to obtain the suppression of a few rather insignificant newspapers.

* * * *

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were guests of German Ambassador in Paris, Count von Welczech, at a private dinner party at the German Embassy in Paris on June 22 When twenty guests had already gathered in the large drawing-room of the Embassy, the Duke and the Duchess drove into the courtyard

They were greeted with the Nazi salute

* * * *

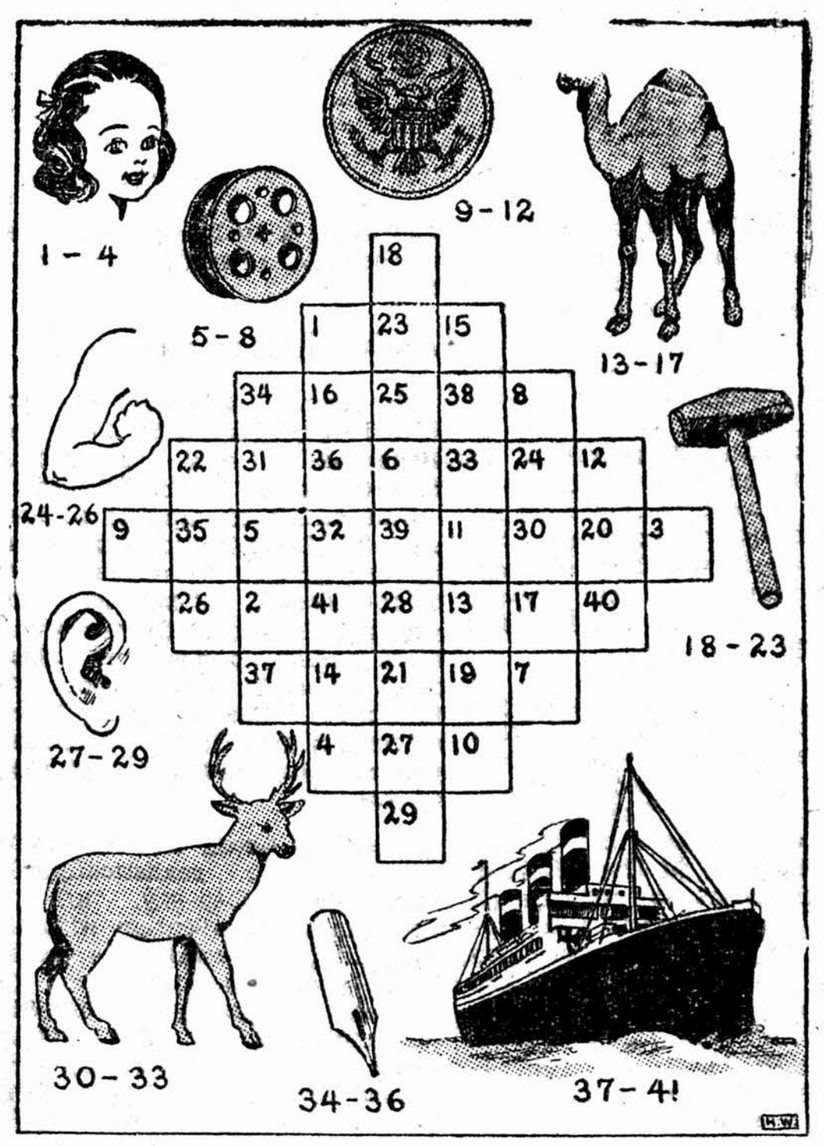
Franco has received with mixed feeling the note of the Italian Government annoucing that General Gambara. C-in-C of the former legionary forces fighting in Spain. has been chosen as Italian Military Attache in Spain

The majority of the Spanish officers of higher ranks always found Gambara a man difficult to get on with. His appointment. therefore. will be extremely unpopular among those with whom he will be in frequent contact.

Hedjaz Envoy

The presence of Khaled el Hud, the Saudian King's special Envoy, in Berlin has aroused exceptional interest in Cairo.

Pro-British politicians have for some time warned the Government of intensified Italo-German activities in the Near East, especially on the Arab peninsula. There is a move to divide Arabia into spheres of Fascist and Nazi interest.



REMEMBER the picture-books of our childhood? There were big colored pictures with strange characters called letters beneath them. We put our little fingers on the letters and called out the name of the object in the picture, and our proud parents informed us that we were reading.

Here is the old picture-book again. In place of letters, there is a series of numbers below each picture, for now you know how to spell. Write down the letters in the name of each object in the numbered squares of the diamond which have the corresponding numbers. If this is done correctly, the filled-in squares will form a word diamond. That is, the horizontal rows will spell words that will also appear in the vertical rows.

(For solution see page 55)

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks the expression "scatter brains" means some one without a head on his shoulders.

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer, recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin. Rs 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs 2/8 Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent. for 7 years Rs. 25/-. Postage extra Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth, if not known time of writing Details free

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P.O. Kottayam, Travancore

THE CZECH EPIC

(Continued From Page 5)

for the liberalism or the Catholicism of his land.

But the Czarists had no say about it after the Kerensky revolution. Amid the confusion of that time and the chaos of the Bolshevist revolution that followed, Masaryk, often under fire in the street fighting, prevailed. At last he had his army—"our own army"—a force of 50,000 men, ill-clad, imperfectly disciplined, but Czech in spirit, who helped themselves to arms from the military stores of crumbling Russia and were ready.

He and Benes had arranged with France to send such a force to the western front—that agreement was the first recognition, by a State, of the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a contracting power. But now, in the Russian collapse, the short way out through Archangel or Murmansk was impossible. The way to France lay eastward, across Russia and Siberia to Vladivostok, and the whole country was in turmoil. When the Bolsheviks had conceded the neutrality of his men, although stripping them of most of their arms, Masaryk went ahead to prepare ocean transport for them, then came on to America, where he found himself a world hero.

The Czech "anabasis" began in May, 1918. It was perhaps the wildest military adventure in modern history. The world watched in wonder as the legions, with few arms, no planes, no artillery, fought their way through Siberia and so back to Europe. The last of them got through at the end of 1920.

Active Movement

By then Masaryk sat as first President of Czecho-Slovakia, with Benes beside him as Foreign Minister, their dream fulfilled.

Can such a triumph be achieved again? Masaryk and Stefanik are in their graves, Benes alone is left of the leaders of twenty years ago, and the nation they created is more helpless under the Nazis than its people were under the Habsburgs. Can the new rescue movement amount to more than a gesture? And how will it set about its task?

American Czech leaders discuss it freely and realistically. Its chief objects, they say, are to maintain communication with the homeland; to sustain the morale of the people there; to care for refugees; to solidify Czecho-Slovak sentiment in the outside world; to keep the nations reminded that a wrong has been done; and always to prepare for the upheaval which they are sure will come. Most of them expect war to begin, if not this month, then after the harvest.

Communication continues in and out of Prague by messenger, by radio, even by code letters through the mail, in defiance of the German censorship. The fifty or more Czech and Slovak newspapers in the United States are well informed of what is going on there.

The disposition of Nazi troops; the swift preparation of the Bohemian lands as a military base for operations to the east; the conversion of school buildings and apartment houses into hospitals, beyond the German people's sight; the muscling-in of the Nazi racket on all Czech industrial plants; the discharge of thousands of skilled Czech factory workers, their dispersion to distant parts of Germany, and their replacement by Germans; the looting of materials, steel, iron, even the flooring of the Czech army barracks; the rape of the forests; the Gestapo activities in every community—all these things are fully reported.

By the same means the people at home learn that their friends outside are faithful, and they spread the knowledge among their neighbours through chain letters and otherwise—"though they don't need to be told", you hear; "for we are like a family; those who are in trouble know that the others are concerned and will not stand idle".

If War Comes . . .

Under the National Council, propaganda agencies begin their work in every free land. A new paper, the Czecho-Slovak Struggle, appears in Paris. Once more the world hears the appeal—not of a group of little-known peoples this time, but of a nation that has been a shining light in a dark spot for twenty years.

A dozen legations and perhaps seventy consulates remain in Czecho-Slovak hands in lands whose Governments do not recognize the Hitler coup. When their funds run out, they will be kept open. They form a diplomatic network that was lacking in the World War. They will be centers of activity and supplement the work of the National Council.

Talk of a provisional Government outside the invaded republic is said to be premature. If war comes, however, Chicago, where the National Council, under President Zmrhal, has its world headquarters, may for a while be the Czech capital, as Paris was in 1918. But an outside Government now, informants point out, would be illogical. For one thing, it would require an order of the National Assembly at Prague—and Czecho-Slovakia still exists; it has never voted itself out.

If war comes, there will be a Czech army, and it will be made up, not of war prisoners, but of free men. Most of the general staff and hundreds of officers fled the country in March, and if the war, at its start, leaves a Bohemian boundary open, thousands of service men will join them. In France some 30,000 men of the Czech colony are waiting to enlist, and Czech legions are springing up in Poland.

Those are a few of the highlights of the movement in which the Czecho-Slovak world is being mobilized morally for the expected showdown with the Nazi power. In America its workers keep in mind Dr. Benes's admonition, "Your first loyalty is to your adopted country".

Meanwhile, in Bohemia, most Czechs forget their political cleavages, join the Party of National Unity, and settle down as cheerfully as possible to their old game of passive resistance. They and their people in the wide world know that the odds are against them. Their country's geographical position is the worst in Europe, the Nazis are dynamic, and the other nations are indifferent. Nevertheless, they dare to hope for the "free Czecho-Slovakia in a free Europe" foretold by Dr. Benes. They have faith that time works for them.

Happy But Homesick

Dr. Benes, when asked about the new rescue drive, says, "I cannot discuss it. You see, I am a guest of the United States. I will say nothing that might add to the difficulties of your President and your Department of State in a difficult time". He has what he likes to call "a beautiful opportunity to be silent."

Meanwhile, this frank-eyed, sanguine, diplomatic little professor is doing what he tells you he likes best to do—namely, to teach. At the head of the table at his concluding seminar of the Spring term, the other evening, he gave every sign of enjoying the rapid fire of questions from his fifty graduate students.

In the gentlest of pleading he showed his group a vision of a new and democratic world order in which self-determination would not be overdone, the good of nationalism would be preserved and the evil scrapped, and political tolerance would follow present turmoil, just as religious tolerance has followed the strife of three centuries ago.

There would have to be sacrifices, he said; the nations would have to surrender some of their sovereignty and pool it for the common good; and sound, practical political methods would have to be perfected for their dealings with one another. Such methods could be created, and nationalistic psychology of jealous States could be tempered. The United States had proved it.

A little weary after a two-hour session with his scholastic livewires, Dr. Benes summed up with a single sentence. "You see", he said, "if we want a better world we all must contribute."

His talk had been pure reason, without sentiment or emotion. But walking back under the trees of Jackson Park from his Midway classroom to his hotel, with his two tall Czech-American Chicago police guards marching behind, he gave one small hint of the burden on his heart. He admitted that he and Mme. Benes, who is with him here, are homesick for their country retreat, their garden and their books in their native land.

If Professor Benes, arch-enemy of dictators, known how thrilling a part he has in the life of his time, he does not show it. Nor does he betray any fear of the danger in which those around him believe he stands as he plays the part.—"New York Times Magazine".

Harmony is that [illegible] you hear about 2 a.m. emanat[illegible] from under the lamppost just outside your window

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CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN RUSSIA

(Continue From Page 3)

from the income of the turnover and from subsidies of the State Bank. On July 1st, 1937 the own funds of the consumers' co-operation were equal to 3,600,000,000 roubles (including the share capital of 1,400,000,000 roubles). The credit of the State Bank constituted nearly the same sum.

The State Bank gives credit to all co-operative associations and also to the majority of rural consumers' co-operatives (about 18,000). Only co-operatives, small in their turnover (there are about 6,000) receive credit through district co-operative associations.

760,000 people were employed in the consumers' co-operation on Jan. 1, 1938. Of them: 400,000—in the trade apparatus, 55,000—on purchases, 53,000—in public feeding, 60,000—in transport, etc. On December 1, 1938, the total number of employees in the consumers' co-operation amounted to 870,000. In addition, hundreds of thousands of members of co-operatives take part in the work of their organisations as volunteers activists (control over the work of shops, agitation propaganda work, etc.

Educational Work

The consumers' co-operation of the U.S.S.R. does not confine to trade operations, it carries on a big training and educational work.

The consumers' co-operation has its institute in Moscow—a university which trains highly skilled leading officials for co-operative trade (there are now 800 students at the Institute), and 17 technicums, which train different experts for trade (4,000 people attend now these technicums).

Besides, the regional and republican co-operative associations train new cadres at different courses. In 1937 120,000 persons attended these courses and in 1938—202,000.

Zentrozoyouz (the Central Consumers' Co-operative Association) has special Correspondence courses. This year 15,000 persons are engaged in this kind of training. After finishing the training 5,000 persons will acquire different professions: (instructors, book-keepers, economists, etc.)

In 1938 expenses on co-operative training will constitute 160,000,000 roubles, while in 1937—they constituted 80,000,000 roubles.

The Zentrosoyouz publishes (together with the People's Commissariat for Trade of the U.S.S.R.) the newspaper "Soviet Trade" and the magazine "For Soviet Trade", and also a regular "Information Bulletin" and "Trade Bulletin" and different books and pamphlets on the question of the consumers' co-operation.

Artists Know Only One God—Art

(Continued From Page 1)

you must analyse your emotional or sentimental craving in an endeavour to wed your idea with the feeling in order to nurture the idea into an ideal.

We have to probe beneath the surface and realise what we are, and what our work must mean to us. We have to examine the tools of expressions at our disposal and see if we need any change, any renewal. Our technique has to be rescrutinised and remodelled, the means of external expression must be permeated by the strength of living spirit and vitality. We have to develop our imagination and understanding until the inner technique is developed enough to receive creative inspiration.

Day and night you have to remember you are artists, with a power to give thousands happiness. Be conscious of your duty and your importance. It is absolutely necessary for you to grow great powers of observation, feelings, imagination and concentration. From morning to night we undergo such wonderful experience that we will be surprised if we tried to analyse it.

As a group it is of importance that you realise the feelings of others and help each other,. If as a small group you can be truthful to yourselves and others, and move as one, you will be able to do it with hundreds. From next year we will be having students to whom you have to set the example of co-operation and mutual helpfulness.

Balance And Harmony

Whether it be in dance, drama, music or your daily life, there has to exist a balance and harmony between your thoughts and actions, and if you really probe deep and understand what you are and what you can do, you will get a greater vision of your work and achieve a greater measures of success.

We have a great task of giving joy and happiness to people. As musicians you have to bring that subtle charm to your touch, that elevating greatness and soulfulness to your music which distinguishes a master from a gymnast. It will come when you start regarding your instrument as a living being and lose yourself into the effects of each note you produce. It does not necessarily mean that you have to play always something intricate or 'ustadi'. Many of you have seen with me the dances of the peasants and aborigines who with their fervour and complete self-forgetfulness weave a spell on the onlookers. It is the greatness from within that I want you to develop.

I observe that many of you are not yet able to really understand the meaning of the exercises on concentration imagination and spontaneity that we have every morning. I want you to think on them and understand them. It is nothing allen to our lives. We will ultimately link it up with the forces that give rise to the urge to dance and play. But above all I request you to be sincere. If some of you really find it difficult and have no faith in it It is no use pretending. I will be thankful if you come and tell me so, and we might part friends

You have to grow the greatness in you and remember that as artists we form one nation whether Hindu, Mohammadan or Christian, one faith, one religion and one God-Art

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INSIDE GERMANY NOW

(Continued From Page 7.)

that food parcels should be sent to them.

And—sinister fact in peace time—tuberculosis and dental trouble are rapidly increasing among young men and women (so rapidly that Germany recently formed a special dental corps in the army).

Unrest Is Growing

Recently the German Farmers' Organisation announced the discovery of the *ersatz* egg—made from skimmed milk. According to report, these imitation milk-eggs can be fried, poached and scrambled, but are unsuitable for boiling because they have no shells. But even *ersatz* eggs may have to be rationed before long, for Germany has recently suffered a service epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, necessitating the slaughter of huge numbers of cattle while in some parts farmers are sending cows to market because they can no longer feed them.

Guns or butter? So long as everything in Germany is subordinated to the great rearmament drive (there would be plenty of butter and margarine for everyone if huge quantities of animal fat were not needed for the munition factories, and plenty of money to buy grain and fruits if every halfpenny of foreign currency was not spent on iron ore, steel and oil) this food shortage will continue. The other peoples of Europe will continue to speculate how long the German people will stand it.

And the German people themselves will go on debating, when no one is listening, whether it is quite fair for certain Nazi chieftains to live in splendour while nobody else can buy an orange or a lemon.

"One Fuhrer, one People, one Country," shout the Nazi propagandists—to which some humorist in Vienna has replied with illegal posters reading: "One Fuhrer, one people, one meal a day!"

Hitler himself startled his admirers by implying, in a recent speech, that he does not expect to be ruling Germany in 1950. What thought prompted the remark he never explained, but Hitler—despite the tremendous responsibility for which he must one day answer at the bar of history—is no quitter. He created the Nazi state, and every action suggests he will stand or fall by it.

Secret Balance Sheet

It is the actions of some of Hitler's luxury-loving lieutenants, plus the worsening food situation which has now begun to affect the health even of the German armed forces, which suggest that some—even among the high-up Nazis—are not too sure what is ahead for them.

What ordinary Germans would like to see is a balance sheet of the Nazi Government, showing how much Goering and the rest are paid for their services. And how much money is being poured into the rearmament drive which has put all Germany on short rations. Only then could Berlin's little man decide if they—and it—are worth while.

Another widespread rumour I heard in Germany was to the effect that the German General Staff, alarmed by defects in the army's mechanical equipment due to poor-quality steel, and to the acute shortage in raw materials and oil, have told the Fuhrer that if he starts a war against the anti-aggression nations he will lose it—and in much less than four years!

The Lonely Fuhrer

If that report is true (and it is undoubtedly true that all is not well with those German tanks, 'planes and warships) I could forgive Goering his hunting lodges and champagne parties. For these things do not matter much beside the supreme task of convincing Hitler that he has more to gain by making peace than making war.

THE MOST OMINOUS FACT IN EUROPE TO-DAY IS NOT THAT GERMANY IS ON SHORT RATIONS. IT IS THAT HITLER MAY NOT KNOW HOW SHORT THOSE RATIONS ARE!

The coffee-drinking Fuhrer is now lonelier and more isolated from his people than ever before. He talks only with his chief advisers and close friends, and must accept what they tell him. He reads no foreign newspapers. He sees no Ambassadors. Yet his is the power.

It is possible that the German censorship, which has prevented any foreign journalist telling the whole truth about the German food situation, has also censored the news that reaches the All-Highest? I can only report that many in Germany say so, and Europe believes it.

"The last completely honest man that Hitler spoke to was Mr. Chamberlain," said a German to me the other day, "and that was eight months ago. A lot can happen in eight months."

Remembering those rumours of Nazi bank balances safely tucked away across the Atlantic, and those German troops who complained to me that they are fed entirely on tinned food, and not enough of that, I am inclined to agree.

Germany is a hush-hush land to-day.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

WORD DIAMOND: The words formed in the diamond are: S, Gem, Peril, General, Serenader, Miracle, Ladle, Lee, R. The names of the objects are: Girl, Reel, Seal, Camel, Sledge, Arm, Ear, Deer, Pen, Liner.

Naming the Country: The name of the country is PORTUGAL. The words formed in the horizontal rows are: Pest, Most, Rest, Test, Must, Gest, Mast, Lest.

Product Square Puzzle: Top Row: 128, 1, 32. Middle Row: 4, 16, 64. Bottom Row: 8, 256, 2.

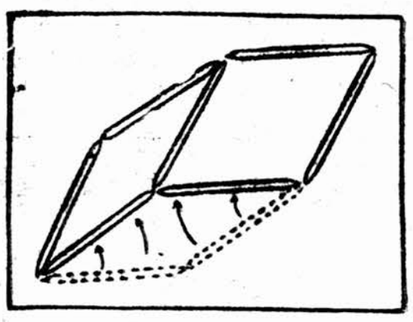
Robbers' Cryptogram: The decoded message is: "Mike and Gus: Stay out of the big town for a couple of weeks. Spike is going up state with the money. We will divide it at his uncle's farm three weeks from today."

The Bewitched Triangle: Exchange 9 and 3, 7 and 1. The sum of the figures on each side will then be 20, while the sums of their squares will be 126.

Poetic Pamela: The missing words are: Be, A, Are, Eye, Tea, Oh, Any, Baritone.

Easy Anagram: The answer, of course, is the word LETTERS. There are three letters in the word, "one"

The Checker Problem: Here are the moves, and just watch that white king on 16 as he cleans up his black opponents: 32 to 27; 31 to 24; 30 to 26; 21 to 30 and 16 to 20.



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O	M	A	R		A	N	E	R		R	A	C	E	R
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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE prison warder was examining a new batch of convicts.

"Here," he said to one of them, "sign your name on this blank."

"Sorry," said the prisoner, shaking his head; "I can't sign it."

The warder was amazed.

"Why can't you sign it?"

"Because," answered the prisoner, "I can't write."

"Oh, I see", said the warder. He reflected a moment. Then: "What are you here for?"

"Forgery."

"What!" cried the warder. "How could you be convicted of forgery when you can't even write?"

The convict shook his head again.

"Well, I think I had a bad lawyer!"

* * * *

"IF there ever was a person for coming the acid and talking sarcastic, it's her. But yesterday I told her off proper," said Mrs. Maggs.

"You did, dearie? And what did you say?" inquired her neighbour.

"Don't be a bitter-jug, I says to her, don't you be a bitter-jug!"

* * * *

"I want a shaving brush for a gentleman," said the young woman.

"Certainly, what size?" replied shop assistant.

"About five foot eleven."

"I mean do you want a small gentleman's brush?"

"No, it is for a large gentleman—with hog bristles."

* * * *

THE hiker was having a drink when he got into conversation with a man who told him at great length about a dog of his, of which he had been very fond; it had lived to the age of fifteen, and had lately died.

The hiker made sympathetic noises and asked: "Are you going to have another?"

"Yes, please," replied the man; "mine's a whisky."

* * * *

SMITH and Brown were having a friendly argument about whose cabbages were the larger, and to prove his case Smith volunteered to go and fetch one from the garden.

"Surely, my good fellow," said Brong when his friend returned, "you wouldn't have the cheek to call that a decent cabbage?"

"Well, was the reply, "I took it out of your garden!"

* * * *

"YOU want six guineas for that puppy?" asked the prospective purchaser. "Why, yesterday he was marked up at four guineas."

"Yes," replied the dealer, "but since then he has chewed up my wife's dress."

"THE boy who gets this job must be fast," said the manager.

"Mistuh, Ah is so fast Ah can drink watah out of a sieve!" replied the Negro applicant.

* * * *

THE list of prizewinners at a competition included:—

"Mrs. Smith won the women's hammer-throwing contest by hurling the hammer 75ft."

"Mr. Smith won the 100 yds. sprint."

* * * *

A country teacher asked his pupils to write a modern account of the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and this is from one lad's effort:—

"'Open, sez me!" cried Ali advancing towards the cave with a revolver in each hand.

* * * *

A brave woman keeps a white mouse as a pet. It lives by itself in a box . . . hence you can imagine her surprise when recently it presented her with a litter of baby mice.

She was mystified until the other night when she came home and found a common grey mouse peeping at her pet in the box.

"Were you scared? she was asked.

"Hang it, no," she replied. "I was furious that he'd left it so long before coming to see how she was getting on!"

"THAT'S a nice umbrella. Where did you get it?"

"It was a present from sister."

"You haven't a sister!"

"Well, that's what it says on the handle."

* * * *

"HOW did you get that soot on yoah coat, boy? asked the Negro comedian.

"Why, that ain't soot, Rastus, that's dandruff!" replied his partner.

* * * *

"WHAT'S your name?" asked the woman who was engaging a maid.

"Miss Jones."

"But surely you don't expect me to call you Miss Jones."

"Oh, no—not unless you haven't an alarum-clock."

* * * *

A heavy drinker consulted his doctor, complaining that he kept seeing white mice in bowler hats. He was advised to keep off liquor, whereupon he went sorrowfully away.

Some weeks later he met the doctor, who cheerfully asked after his health.

"Oh, I feel much better these days, doctor I decided to increase my dose to two bottles of Scotch a day and now I'm not troubled with mice at all. The elephants usually trample them to death before lunch-time."

THE young man entered the tobacconist's and picked out a three-penny cigar. He then reached into his wallet and tendered a five-pound note.

The assistant caught his breath.

"What's this?" he asked, nervously. "You buy a threepenny cigar, and expect me to change a five-pound note?"

The man reached back into the cigar box.

"Very well," he shrugged. "Just to stop your squawking, I'll buy two!"

* * * *

A hiker noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, then stop, after which the farmer would have difficulty to get it to start off again.

Finally the hiker approached.

"Is your horse sick?" he asked.

"Not as I know".

"Is he a shirker?"

"No, but he's so dashed afraid I'll say 'Whoa' and he won't hear me that he stops every now and again to listen."

* * * *

"ARE you aware, sir, that what you contemplate is illegal?" asked the lawyer.

"Certainly," replied the client. "What do you suppose I came to consult you for?"

* * * *

"YOU look as though a goat had been chasing you."

"Chasing me? He caught me."

Our Humorist At Large

Lost Travellers: "We're saved, George—Look—Civilisation."

"Sorry, sir, but we're right out of serviettes."

"It's all right, father—Henry's studying ventriloquism."

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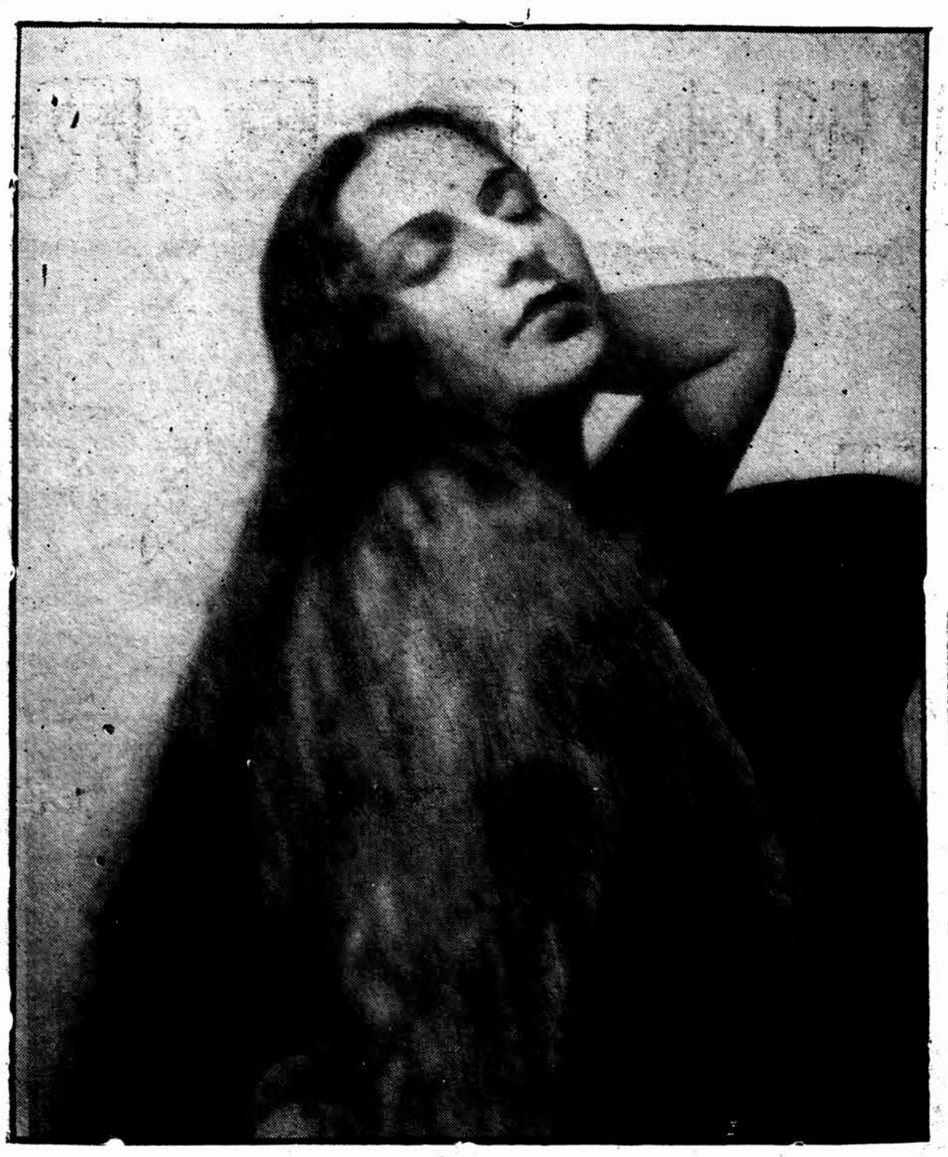
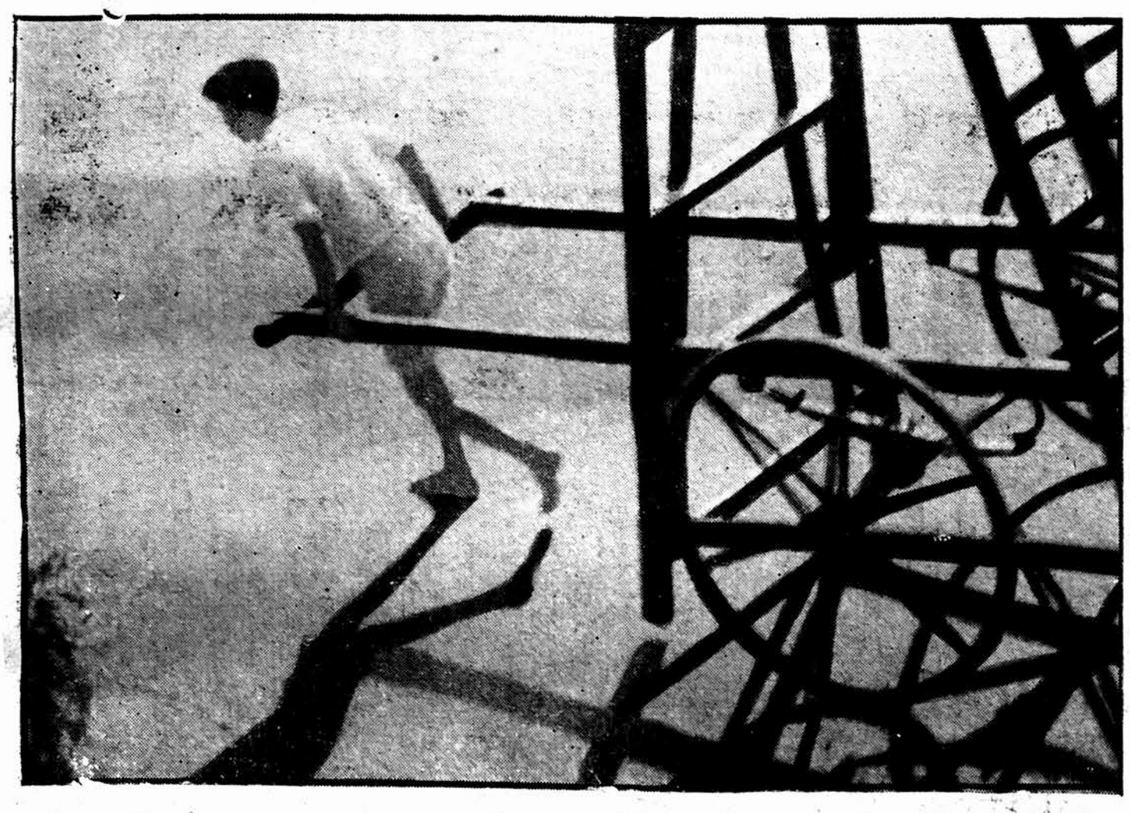
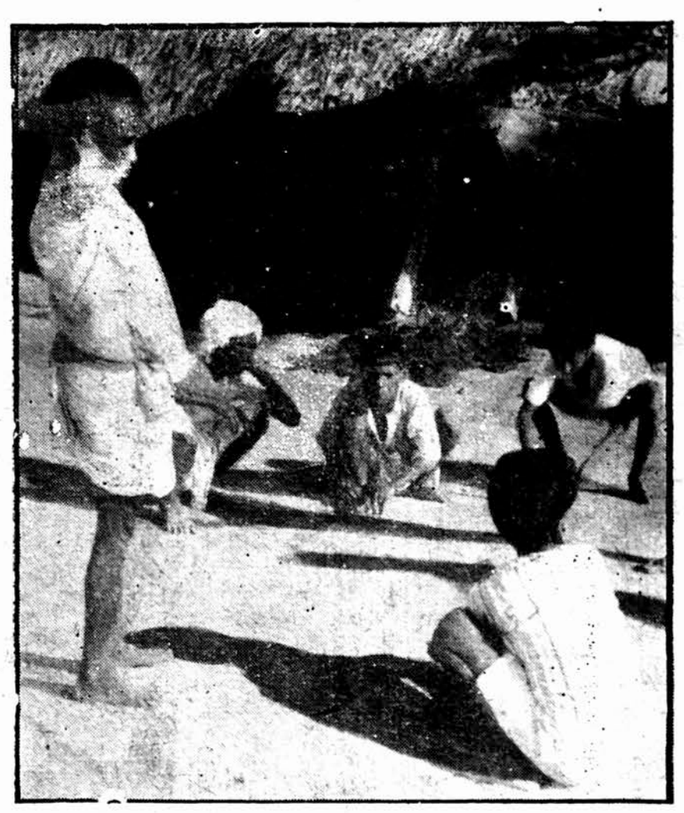


YOUTH.

AGE.
(Photo C. G. Patel)



SHADOW PATTERN.
(Photo B. F. Ferreira)



THEIR GAME OF MARBLES.
(Photo Moorthy Vasan)

FLASHING TEETH.
(Photo M. J. Vyarawalla)

JOAN AND DARBY.
(Photo B. F. Ferreira)

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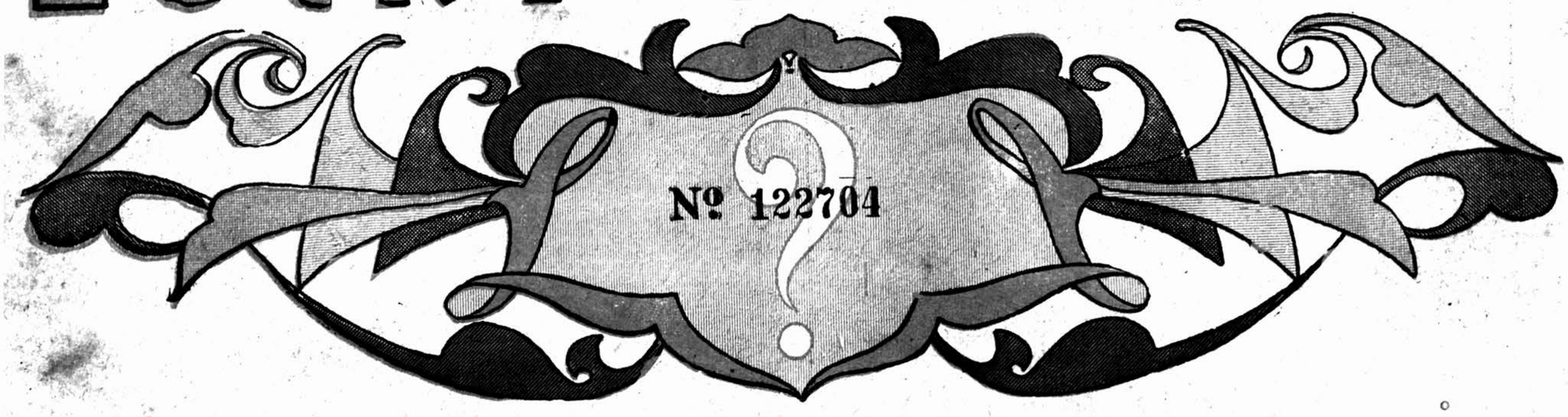

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by **KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE**, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.